The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE UPRISING IN ITALY.

The Report of Garibaldi's Escape from Caprera Confirmed.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ITALIAN CABINET.

A Coup d'Etat for the Settlement of the Roman Question Anticipated.

BREAD RIOTS IN BRITTANY.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Report of Garibaldi's Escape Confirmed—The Reconstruction of the Ministry Completed—A Coup d'Etat Anticipated.

Florence, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The reports of the escape of Garibaldi from Caprera are confirmed. It is known that he landed at Leghorn, and is now in Italy. All efforts of the Police and *Sbirri* to discover his whereabouts have, up to this time, proved futile.

Menotti Galibalai has left the Papal territory, and is reported to be lying sick in the in the Province of Umbria.

The *Official Gazette* announces that the reconstruction of the Ministry has been effected, declares that all apprehensions of French intervention may be dismissed, and exhorts the Italian people to sustain their King in the trials through which he is passing.

The new Ministry is composed as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Gen. Enrioo Civldini.

Minister of the Interior—Gen. Giovanni Durando.

Minister of Justice—Senator Paolo Onorio Vigliani.

Minister of Finance—Chevalier Agostino Depretis.

Minister of Publis Works—Signor Correati.

A deputation of Roman citizens had an audience with King Victor Emmanuel, and implored His Majesty to intervene for the liberation of Rome.

A rumor is current that Gen. Cialdini is planning a *coup d' etat* for the settlement of the Roman question.

FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Francis Joseph Visiting Napoleon—Interview at Baden Between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

His Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has arrived in France, on his visit to the Emperor Napoleon. Yesterday he arrived at Nancy, and it is expected that he will reach Paris this evening. On his journey to France the Austrian Emperor passed through Baden. He made a brief pause in that city, and had an interview of a few minutes with King William of Prussia, who was visiting the Grand Duke of Baden. The conversation between the monarchs was of a most friendly character.

FRANCE.

Riots in Brittany.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Evening.

Reports from across the Channel say that tumults have occurred among the laborers in Brittany, owing to the want of employment and scarcity of food. Crowds gathered in the towns and clamored for bread, and in some places attempts were made to pillage the bakeries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Delay in the Trial of the Manchester Rioters.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

A delay in the trial of the Manchester rioters is asked by the counsel for the defence on the ground that the present state of public feeling against the Fenians, and the popular prejudice which exists against the prisoners in Manchester will interfere with the impartial administration of justice.

Newmarket Races..Houghton Meeting—Third Day.

Newmarket, Wednesdry, Oct. 23—Evening.

The third day of the Houghton Meeting passed off with great spirit.

There were several important races, the chief of which resulted as follows:

The Opttonal Stakes was won by *Camelia*.

The Sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each was won by *Rowster*.

The Glasgow Stakes of 100 sovereigns each were taken by Mr. Cookson's *Michael de Basco*.

The £50 Plate was carried off by *Phyton*.

INDIA.

Death of the Ameer of Cabul.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

A dispatch from Bombay announces the death of the Ameer of Cabul.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Noon.

Consols opened firmer at 94 for money.

American Securities—No telegraphic advices of the 22d inst. have been received, and the following quotations are made without knowledge of the condition of the New-York market:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds.......... 69⅝ x-c.
Illinois Central Railway Shares.................. 78¾
Erie Railway Shares have advanced to.......... 45¾

London, Wednesday, Oct. 23—2 P. M.

Consols are quoted at 94 1-16 for money.

American Securities—No advices by Atlantic cable have been received from New-York; but the market for American stocks is steady:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.................. 69⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares.................. 78¾
Erie Railway Shares.................. 45¾

London, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 94 1-16 for money.

American Securities—The market closes without advices from New-York, at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties.................. 69⅝
Illinois Centrals.................. 78¾
Erie shares.................. 46¼

Frankfort, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 74⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct, 23—Noon.

Cotton—The Cotton market opened firmer, and prices have advanced 1-16 of a penny. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.................. 8⅛d.
Middling Orleans.................. 8⅜d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn 3d. higher; new Mixed Western, 46s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Wheat quiet at 15s. 9d. for California White, and 14s.. for Red Western. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 50s.

Provisions—Beef 120s. and Pork 71s. ℔ bbl. Lard 54s. ℔ cwt. for American.

Produce.—Resin, 9s. for Common and 12s. for Medium American, Tallow, 45s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon; Refined steady.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Noon.

Sugar, 26s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Crude Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 23—2 P. M.

Cotton—The market continues firm with a fair business.

Breadstuffs—Corn has advanced 6d. since the noon report, and New Mixed Western is selling at 47s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Wheat, Oats and Peas unchanged.

Provisions—The market is heavy. Extra Prime Mess Beef has declined 5s., and is quoted at 115s. ℔ bbl. American Lard 3d. lower, selling at 53s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Tallow declined to 45s. per cwt. for American.

Produce—Spirits, Petroleum advanced to 1s. 6d.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Evening.

Cotton—The marked closed quite firm at an additional advance of ⅛d. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.................. 8⅜d.
Middling Orleans.................. 8⅞d.

The market became more active toward the close, the sales of the day footing up 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn closed buoyant. New Mixed Western 3d. higher, the last sales being made at 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Wheat quiet. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

Provisions—Beef, 115s.; Pork, 71s.; Bacon, 45s. 6d.; Lard, 53s. 9d.; Cheese, 52s.

Produce—Common Resin, 9s.; Medium Resin, 12s. Tallow, 45s. Turpentine, 27s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 6d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Evening.

Sugar steady at 26s. for No. 12, Dutch standard. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. Crude Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11.

Antwerp, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Evening.

The market for Petroleum is heavy, and Standard White has declined to 51 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Southampton, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship *Germania*, Capt. Hauck, which put back here with machinery damaged, having completed her repairs, sailed yesterday noon for New-York.

The Hamburg steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. Haack, which left New-York on the 12th of October, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and after landing her English passengers and freight, sailed for Hamburg.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 12.

The French mail steamer *Ville de Paris* from Havre, Oct. 8, and Brest, Oct. 10, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The news from the Continent is two days later than that received by the *City of London*.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Italian Question—Uneasiness of the French Clerical Organs—The German Question—Constitutionalism in Austria—Bismarck as a Statesman—The Spanish Insurrection—The Great Safe Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

There is a lull in the political excitement that has prevailed here for some weeks past. This is due to two influences; first, the impression that has been gaining ground that the Roman question is about to meet with a solution that will reconcile the national yearnings of Italy and the interests of the Church; and, secondly, the effect of the Emperor's letter on German unity, which was republished by the London *Globe*, the other day, from a Cologne paper of 1864, and which now seems to be regarded as authentic. Although it has been denied that the visit of the Chivalier Nigra to Biarritz had any political significance, there is reason to believe that an understanding has been arrived at between the two Governments, which, if it does not go the full length of satisfying the political and ecclesiastical interests which are now in such apparently irreconcilable hostility, will form the basis upon which a compromise can be effected. All that can be stated positively of the terms of this agreement is, that it excludes French intervention and permits the Italian troops to occupy the Papal territory up to the gates of Rome, should it be necessary for the protection of the Pope. The continuance of the existing state of things is, it is understood, limited to the life of the present Pontiff, and, in the mean time, measures will be taken to secure a successor for him who will be less stiff-backed, and whose compliance with the new programme will be secured beforehand. Of course, the College of Cardinals will have to be subjected to the same influences, but it is not apprehended that there will be much difficulty in bringing them to a concurrence with the plan, as they will have to choose between the alternatives of a revolution unchecked, and which will strip them of everything, and a guaranteed provision which will secure to them revenues nearly equal to what they at present enjoy as Princes of the Church.

A settlement of this kind, although it will fail to satisfy the ardent aspirations of Garibaldi and Mazzini will, I think, prove acceptable to the great majority of the Italian people, who are by no means desirous of plunging into a second war for the attainment of an object which they can secure by a little patience. As to the Romans themselves it is evident that they are averse to violent measures, or they would have long since yielded to the appeals made to them by the revolutionary leaders. The want of concert which has been shown to exist among these latter, is also another reason why they should not exchange their present passive attitude for the uncertainties of an effort which might result in a second French occupation.

There can, perhaps, be no better evidence of the correctness of these statements than the uneasiness manifested by the clerical organs at the continued silence maintained by the ministerial journals in regard to the character of the negotiations pending between the French and Italian Governments. The persistence of the Cabinet in keeping the Comte de Sartiges and Baron Malaret away from their posts in circumstances so critical to the Holy See is also dwelt upon. What a difference of attitude it is remarked, from that of the Republic of 1848, which, at the first appearance of danger to the Pope, dispatched to Rome the Duc D' Harcourt and M. de Courcelles, who extended toward the Pontiff a chivalric devotion worthy of the French character.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Since the affair at Bagnorea there has been no conflict of any importance between the Papal troops and the Garibaldians. It is stated that, instead of operating in small bands, the latter are endeavoring to concentrate in order to attack their opponents in force and thus strike a grand blow. I doubt that they will be permitted to do this. The plan of the Italian Government seems to be to let the Roman troops make head against them as long as they can and then when it is demonstrated that they are insufficient in number to arrest their progress, to throw a huge force between them and Rome, in order that they may fall back upon it for protection. In this way the Pope's little army will be saved from annihilation, and a stop put to the further advance of the revolutionists. It may be asked would it not be better for the Royal troops to interfere at once. It would, no doubt, were the continuance of the treaty obligations between the Governments of France and Italy regarded as expedient. It is to bring them to a prompt termination as possible that the insurrectionary movements in the Pontifical States are permitted to assume a sort of chronic character.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

On the German question the uneasiness that existed in the public mind here a few weeks ago seems to be entirely abated. The letter of the Emperor, to which I have referred above, contributed much toward this improved state of feeling, and the effect which it produced has been completed by the speech of Prince Hohenlohe in the Bavarian Chambers, recanting his former adhesion to Count Bismarck's plans of German unification, and harmonizing his sentiments with those which are being manifested by the people of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and other German States. The danger which menaced France in the eyes of many from the Bismarck plan of consolidation has been dissipated by this divergency of interests. The views taken of their own political necessities by the Southern States of Germany are perfectly in accord with those expressed by the Emperor in his letter of 1864, and their objection to being unified, or, more properly speaking, being absorbed by Prussia for her own aggrandizement, is equally in harmony with his policy. Thus, therefore, any fear of war from the necessity of France opposing the Prussian plan seems at an end, since the Southern States themselves appear determined to oppose unification in this shape.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN AUSTRIA.

In a recent letter I called your attention to the immense strides that are being made in Austria in constitutional and religious reforms. Alarmed by the threatened revision of the Concordat with Rome, a council of Roman Catholic Bishops was convened at Vienna to oppose it, and fears were entertained that the demonstration would be successful. I am happy to say that this apprehension has proved groundless, and that it has been decided that the Concordat shall be abolished by a *proprio motu* of the Reichsrath, and without ulterior negotiations with the Court of Rome. This establishes the legality of civil marriages and does away with priestly interference in the public schools. What an advance upon the narrow-minded and vicious system which paralyzed the energies of this great Empire and rendered it an easy prey to its enemies! It is considered that the measure will draw closer the bonds of good feeling between Austria and the Southern States of Germany. The latter have not been very firm believers in the necessity of Austrian constitutionalism, and this evidence of its earnestness will prove one of the most troublesome obstacles to the completion of his projects of Prussian aggrandizement that M. Bismarck could have met with at the present moment.

BISMARCK.

Apropos of M. de Bismarck, a fact has just been revealed by the *Presse*, of Vienna, which threatens to very seriously damage that statesman's character as an able framer of treaties. During the last German war it appears that a small State—the Principality of Liechstenstein—ranged itself with Austria to protect her against Prussia and Italy. To succor her ally she sent her all the forces of which she could dispose—namely, fifty-one soldiers—the sum total of her army. During the battles in Bohemia, and on the day of the battle of Sadowa, the contingent of Liechstenstein did not make a great show, but nevertheless its presence in the Austrian ranks did not the less constitute a hostile demonstration against the troops of King William and those of Victor Emmanuel. M. de Bismarck and M. de Ricasoli, occupied with more important labors, neglected, when they signed the Peace of Prague, to conclude the simplest armistice with the Prince of Liechstenstein. Hostilities are therefore still open between this last-named Sovereign on the one side, and Prussia and Italy on the other. The world may consequently at any moment expect to behold twenty-five men and a half, of the army of Liechstenstein, march upon Berlin, while the other twenty-five men and a half set out to attack the Italian Quadrilateral. This is perhaps the match that is to set the Continent on fire. Europe had better look to it in time.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

La Liberte publishes a manifesto address to the Catalonians by a late insurgent chief, Col. Gabriel Baldrich, and intended, doubtless, as an offset to the diplomatic circular sent by the Royal Government to its agents abroad. The most forcible portion of the document is that reflecting upon the Captain-General of Catalonia. "Shame upon those," exclaims Col. Balbrich, "who, to vanquish us, bethought themselves of assassination; upon such men as Count de Cheste, who, breaking the sword of justice, opened the gates of a prison, and proposed to free, under almost infamous promise, a convict sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor." This, in allusion to the liberation of a felon known as *el Perrot de Berga*, who bound himself to join the insurgents as a volunteer, and murder the chief in command. The signer of the manifesto seems to exonerate Gen. Prim from the charge of disloyalty preferred against him, as you will remember, by some of the persons implicated in the uprising. The closing words of the document express the writer's determination to recommence at a future day the struggle which, he hopes, will break the "yoke of ignorance, hypocrisy and immorality oppressing Spain."

THE SAFE QUESTION.

The great safe question which has given rise to so much bad feeling is, I hope, at last decided. You have been kept *au courant* of the merits of the controversy, if controversy it could be called, where the merits were all on one side. Of the unfair manner in which Mr. Herring was treated by the two English jurors I need say no more. He has all the satisfaction now that the verdict of the committee, appointed to give its opinion on the comparative value of his and Mr. Chatwood's safe, can render to a manufacturer justly proud of the inventions which have made his name so celebrated. The following are the conclusions which the committee set forth in their report: "1. That Mr. Herring's safe is better in the quality of the material employed. 2. That the exterior aspect of the Chatwood safe from the closeness of its joints and the simplicity of its form would disincline burglars to attack it, but if they should have the security necessary to make the attempt, its too great uniformity of constructive detail would give them great hope of success, their difficulties would diminish considerably as they proceeded, and this would act as a moral stimulant to their physical force until they attained the prize they coveted. The Herring Safe, which appears at first more easy of attack, presents to the end difficulties always great and always varied, and therefore tends to exhaust both the physical and moral energy, and to this extent offers a superior guarantee against the successful attack of burglars. We are therefore of opinion that the Herring safe is the best in its capability of resisting drilling instruments gunpowder, steel wedges, crowbars, steel screws, or any other kind of burglars' appliances. We, therefore, in accordance with the foregoing decision, direct that the 15,000 francs deposited by Mr. Herring be returned to him, and that the 15,000 francs deposited by Mr. Chatwood be applied—first, to the necessary expenses of the trial, and that the balance be divided into three equal portions, to be given to the charities of London, Paris and Washington as directed by Mr. Herring." It is stated, but I hope groundlessly, that opposition will be made to the payment of the money as thus awarded by the English jurors. That would only tend to place the partiality and unfairness of their conduct in a stronger light, and could in no way diminish the value of the Committee's report to Mr. Herring, to whom the pecuniary amount involved is of no consequence whatever. The award has given great satisfaction to the French as well as to the American exhibitors, and the latter naturally feel elated at the result of a contest in which their sympathies were so deeply interested.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The British Ministry Denounced—England's Attitude Toward the United States During the Rebellion Condemned—Results of the Victory of the North.

From the London Morning Star, Oct. 10.

The present Ministry are the heads of a party which allied itself to those who sought to perpetuate Slavery. The aspirations of the Tories were all for the success of the Confederates, and the fastening forever of the chains on the limbs of the slave. They were eager to measure the strength of England against the power of the Northern States in order *to promote the success of a rebellion which had for its aim the rending asunder of the great Republic of the New World.* The builder of the *Alabama* belongs to their party, he who by getting that privateer clandestinely away from an English port, has brought us into a difficult and humiliating position from which it will be fortunate if we escape without having to pay something like a couple of millions sterling. His conduct, instead of being condemned, was rapturously applauded by all his party in Parliament and out of it, and no terms of abuse were foul enough for their organs to lavish on every Northern officer who had drawn his sword for his country. The Tories, however, have fallen on *a day of retribution.* They have been forced to carry a Reform Bill against every conviction which they professed to entertain, and to seek to win the support of the "conservative" workingmen whom last year they scouted as too degraded to be admitted to the rights of citizenship. They have seen the revolution in the United States end *in favor of freedom and democratic progress.* They now see the heads of the naval service of this country paying the most marked attentions to one of those hated Yankees who were the butt of every pen and pencil of the whole literary and artistic following of the party. It is quite true that the Lords of the Admiralty are not acting as members of the Conservative Party when they extend their courtesies to Admiral Farragut, but as representatives of the nation, and that their official acts cannot be construed into approval of the course the gallant Admiral took during the war, nor into an expression of satisfaction with the result of that war. The contrast of the present with the past is, however, sufficiently striking. They hasten, with the approval of the whole country, to give friendly greetings to Admiral Farragut, as the representative of a powerful nation with which we are at peace, whereas, *had the policy of nine-tenths of the Conservative Party been accepted, we should now have been in the midst of a terrible conflict with America,* and especially with that navy of which Farragut is the head. There was a constant clamor among them for the recognition of the South as a separate power. Had the friends of the North made no sign, and abstained from an appeal to the people on behalf of a generous sympathy with the North, that recognition would have taken place and the two nations would have been in the throes of a deadly struggle. *No recognition of ours could have saved the South from being conquered.* The contest would have been decided by the action of the great armies, and not by naval operations on the Atlantic seaboard. *Slavery was doomed,* and could not have been preserved even had the shameful spectacle been seen of the flag of England covering the desperadoes of Slavery. But one cannot, even at this distance of time, contemplate without awe the dangers which we so narrowly escaped. Had war with America been the result of the Conservative tactics of the period, *the Fenian disaffection would have been fanned into a sudden flame of rebellion.* In all our large cities the enemy would have found thousands of sympathizers, in a third of our home-territory he would have been welcomed with open arms. The sea would have swarmed with *Alabamas* on both sides, commerce would have been destroyed and the working population reduced to a condition of utter destitution. True, the indomitable pluck of our countrymen, united in the presence of overwhelming dangers, might have surmounted all. We might have fought America and subdued Ireland, but only at an appalling cost of blood and treasure. The Conservatives may well learn a lesson for the future from the dangers we have escaped, and the benefit to the country from the success of the cause which they opposed. The victory of the Confederacy would have been *no benefit to England in a moral sense.* Its policy would have been the extension of Slavery, ours ultimately the reverse, in spite, perhaps, of a momentary yielding to the wishes of our new ally. Its success would have been no benefit in a commercial point of view.

ITALY AND ROME.

Affairs Throughout the Kingdom and in the Eternal City—Conflicting Reports Concerning the Situation—Accounts and Comments of the French and Italian Press.

A letter from Rome, published by the *Independance Belge*, says that the situation had greatly changed within a few days. Tranquillity had not been disturbed, but deep agitation prevailed, which was increasing from day to day, or rather from hour to hour. The correspondent of the *Independance Belge* states the cause of this change to be as follows: "The Romans refused to associate themselves with Garibaldi's enterprise, not from want of sympathy, but because they did not believe in its success, and feared that grave complications might result, which would retard rather than advance the solution of the Roman question. They heard of the arrest of the great agitator not without sorrow, but with the persuasion that their cause had just escaped a great danger. Many even applauded the energetic resolution of the Italian Government, because they had confidence in its ability to turn the situation to account, and obtain some relief from the fetters imposed upon it by the September Convention. When the Romans learned that Garibaldi had returned to Caprera they thought there would no longer be any pretext to justify the intervention of France, and their greatest apprehension, that of being again subjected to a foreign occupation, disappeared. The danger no longer existing, then the Romans thought they might freely manifest their national aspirations and their antipathy to the clerical yoke. Deep emotion was thereupon aroused in Rome, which increased when it was known that the Pontifical territory had been invaded by several armed bands. An important question now arises—that of knowing whether these men are really outside Garibaldians, as is maintained by the Roman papers, which accuse them of carrying on a new kind of brigandage, or home Garibaldians, as the Italian papers declare. I cannot answer this question, which will be settled in a few days. What is certain is that men in red shirts are traversing the Province of Viterbo, raising, as they go the population. They have shown themselves at Acquapendente, Soriano, Bagnarra, Caparaiola, Carlognano, Ronciglione, &c. In all those places, which they have for the moment taken, they have pulled down the Pontifical arms and replaced them by those of Italy, which have been enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants. I also know that many citizens are leaving Rome singly to join those whom they call their liberators. The Roman Police has noticed this clandestine emigration, and many arrests have been made."

A letter from Florence, in the *Débats*, has the following:

"At the point at which affairs have arrived, the Roman question must necessarily be solved. The maintenance of the *statu quo* is impossible, and there is no Italian Ministry which could resist the movement. No illusion must be formed on this subject; reading the journals suffices to prove this. At Turin the *Gazette del Popolo* has opened a subscription, and 100 francs are given to every individual who goes to join the insurgents. The Pontifical Government has already in thought made the sacrifice of its provinces. It only hopes to preserve the City of Rome; but that is still an illusion. To-day, the Holy Father must choose between a voluntary arrangement, such as a treaty with Italy, or an Italian garrison at Rome. There is no other possible issue to the existing situation. The Italian Government has no desire to destroy the Papacy; it only asks to come to an understanding with it, and give it all the guarantees which may be possible. This is where it differs from Garibaldi, who, taking his stand as a religious reformer, wishes to substitute a sort of new worship for the Catholic faith. Thus it may be believed that if the revolution breaks out at Rome, the Italian troops will immediately occupy the Eternal City, so as to prevent the revolution establishing its headquarters there. But take it for certain that the crisis is henceforth inevitable and near. I believe that the French Government is at present convinced of it, and has renounced all ideas of intervention. An approaching movement in Rome itself is spoken of. Opinions differ as to the chances of success; nevertheless the various views expressed point to a revolution as inevitable. It is certain that the state of things is serious; the public mind is gradually becoming excited, and it is doubtful whether the Italian Government, despite its prudence and firmness, can maintain the situation. It is not true that Garibaldi has escaped from Caprera. He is watched by seven men-of-war. The late National Junta at Rome has been succeeded by a body of citizens who have taken the title of "the Committee of Public Safety." They have issued an address, in which they speak of the presence of Menotti Garibaldi in the mountains, and state that they are ready to take the general direction of the movement in Rome. Keep yourselves ready, and when the moment comes we will give you the signal to close by a great feat the era of the temporal power of the Popes."

A letter from Rome in the Florence *Nazione* says that although agitation prevails in the capital, caused by the desire to know something of what is really occurring, yet the city continues to preserve its aspect of "squalid tranquility." The priests, notwithstanding this, are arresting as many people as they can lay hold of. In a single night more than fifty persons shared this fate. The correspondent of the *Nazione* says that if the movement extends to the other Provinces it will undoubtedly become important, and lead to something; but if confined to the single province of Viterbo, he thinks it will fail like that in Spain.

A Paris letter to the *Indépendance Belge* says: "The intelligence received from the Pontifical States is very contradictory; however, it appears impossible to deny that the probabilities are against the ultimate success of the Garibaldian attempt. If the agitation continues, it may possibly become a pretext for the occupation of the Roman territory by the Italian troops. It is already stated that Gen. Cialdini is on the frontier, and ready to enter the patrimony of St. Peter, an event which would coincide with a rumor more or less exact, which reaches us from every quarter, of arrangements at least in course of negotiation between the French Government and the Cabinet of Florence for the occupation by the Italian troops of the Pontifical States, with the exception of Rome itself and Civita Vecchia, during the life of the Pope. According to the same story, the point in dispute is this: that the Italian Government desires to maintain Rome, in principle, as the capital, and not to allow the Holy See to be considered in any other light than as an exclusively spiritual institution; and that the French Government is not as yet inclined to make this concession. Such are the rumors, which preserve a certain consistence, although I have no reason to authorise their authenticity. Nor do I know whether greater credence is to be given to the report of the illness of the Pope, mentioned by the journals. According to authentic accounts, the small Papal army does not exceed at present 10,500 men."

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Text of the September Convention.

Paris (Oct. 8) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Now that so much is turning upon the engagements entered into and the construction put upon the Convention of the 15th of September. 1864, I may as well lay before your readers the text of that important document, which is very short:

Art. 1. Italy binds herself not to attack the actual territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent, even by force, every attack coming from the interior against the said territory.

Art. 2. France will withdraw her troops from the Pontifical States by degrees, and in proportion as the army of the Holy Father shall be organized. The evacuation shall nevertheless be complete within the period of two years.

Art. 3. The Italian Government will make no complaint against the organization of a Papal army, composed even of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Holy Father and tranquillity both in the interior and on the frontier of the States—provided that this force shall not become a means of attack against the Italian Government.

Art. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement to charge herself with a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church.

Art. 5. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the course of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

The Revision of the Convention—Rattazzi and Garibaldi—Inconsistent Action of the Italian Government.

From la Liberté, Oct. 11.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that private information received enables it to affirm that M. Nigra's visit to Florence has not given birth to any negotiation between the Florence and Paris Cabinets concerning the revision of the September Convention.

To what end then the arrest of Garibaldi by order of Minister Rattazzi?

The day of intrigue is passed; the hour of sincerity is at hand; skill is a meaningless word if it signify not firmness.

The arrest of Garibaldi by the Italian Government, which is indebted to the General for the possession of the two Sicilies, can only be understood, and justification found therefor, if King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian nation have abandoned the idea of securing Rome; if they have not set aside their intention, the arrest is a new deed of infamy by a former offender and an impostor.

How can we admit or believe that the Italian Government and nation, that King Victor Emmanuel and his Prime Minister Rattazzi have renounced their plans upon Rome when we have before us the subjoined letter.

TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

Italians: At the time when Europe renders homage to the nation and recognizes its rights, it pains me much to see youths, lacking experience and grossly deceived, who, having forgotten their duty and the gratitude owing to our best allies, are preparing for a civil war, undertaken in the name of Rome—*Rome, the city to which all eyes are turned, the object of our united efforts.* Faithful to the Constitution I have sworn to protect, I have ever upheld the Italian flag, hallowed by the blood and made glorious by the valor of my people. Whosoever violates the laws and endangers the safety of his country by assuming to be the arbitrator of its destinies, does not follow their standard.

Italians, beware of culpable impatience and imprudent agitation.

When *the hour for the accomplishment of the great work shall have arrived, the voice of your King will be heard in your midst.*

Any appeal but his is intended to invite a revolt and a civil war.

The whole responsibility and the rigor of his laws will fall upon those who do not heed to my words. King by the will of the nation, I know my rights and shall succeed in preserving in its integrity the dignity of the Crown and that of Parliament, that I may be entitled to call upon Europe for the complete justice due unto Italy.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Turin, Aug. 3, 1862.

Countersigned: Rattazzi, Durando, Petitti, Sella, Mattenci, Conforti, Persano, Depretis, Popoli.

Ought we to esteem the man who faces danger, or he who deceives? Should we hold in honor Garibaldi, the personification of sincerity and self-devotedness, or Rattazzi, the embodiment of treachery wearing the mask of moderation?

German View of the Attitude of the Government Concerning the Revision of the Convention.

From the North German Gazette, Oct. 8.

The *Patrie* declares in a most positive manner that no negotiation has been opened between the Cabinets of Paris and Florence with a view to the revision of the Convention of September. However, we have received private communications from well-informed sources in Paris, which attributes not quite so stiff an attitude to the Cabinet of the Tuileries. Our informant writes: "The manner in which the French Government regards a modification of the Treaty of September leads it in nowise to oppose, at first, a decided resistance to any canceling of or change whatever in the particular provisions of the Convention. The Government takes its place on the ground of facts—especially since the time the Italian Ministry furnished so complete a demonstration of its internal strength and of its fidelity to the treaty and the Italian people, as a whole, gave proof of its wisdom—and is willing to admit that the form of several of the stipulations of the Convention might be changed so as to be placed more in conformity with the state of facts. But the basis of any arrangement will be the security of the rights belonging to the Holy See, and to the person of Pope Pius IX., and far from there being any to apprehend with respect to the weakening of this security, the efforts of the French Government will, on the contrary, tend to remove out of the way, more than has been done hitherto, all that might shake the authority of the Pope and the power of the head of the Catholic Church. The Imperial Cabinet is assured that the Italian Government agrees with it in principle in these views, and partakes the opinion that there is no irreconcilable opposition to bringing Italy to a complete union, and, at the same time, maintaining the authority belonging to the Holy See—an authority which has its roots in the whole body of Catholic Christianity. The Government of the Emperor Napoleon is aware, at the same time, that for the realization of these views it has at its back the whole French nation in all its force. The French people, who have just once more testified their entire approbation of the energy shown by the Italian Government, are greatly attached to the Catholic faith and to the institutions founded by the Church during a lapse of centuries, that it would be impossible to separate it from them. The entire Catholic world may be convinced that the Government of France, in accord with the expressed national sentiment, will protect the rights of the Head of the Church in every respect; and Catholics may at present see, in the incessant care which Government bestows by positive measures upon this subject, a guarantee for the accomplishment of this purpose.

The Alleged Policy of the Emperor Napoleon.

From the Independance Belge, Oct. 8.

The conclusions which have been arrived at at Biarritz will be shortly expounded in a circular, the work of M. Rouher. This circular will contain the following propositions: "We could not intervene at Rome, for Prussia, which has engagements with Italy, would doubtless have been compelled to make a hostile demonstration, and we should have been dragged into a war not only with the bands of Garibaldi, but with the entire Italian nation, risen to protect its dignity. Italy is a great nation, to which we cannot dictate orders. If France (the circular will proceed to say) had wished to make conquests she would have taken Bavaria and Belgium after Sadowa, and would have urged Prussia to take all Germany, instead of restraining her. Our ambition counseled it, our disinterestedness kept us from it. We shall not intervene any more in 1868 than we did in 1866; any more at Rome than at Berlin; but at the same time we shall not allow others to intervene either in Denmark, Holland or the East.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

Discussion as to the Maintenance of the Concordat in the Reichsrath.

Vienna, (Oct. 9,) Correspondence of Reuter's Bureau.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day, Deputy Muhfeld brought in a motion for the abrogation of the Concordat, which met with numerous supporters. Notwithstanding strong opposition on the part of the Conservative Party, the House adopted the article of the fundamental law affecting civil rights. The law lays down the principle of general admissibility to every public function, liberty of changing domicile, personal liberty, inviolability of correspondence, rights of association, freedom of the Press and of tuition, religious liberty, State superintendence of education, equal rights of nationalities and languages.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Cooper Institute.

Last evening an immense audience, including many ladies, filled the large hall of the Cooper Institute to overflowing and listened to a speech by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, which was delivered under the auspices of the Union Republican Association. A large number of prominent and influential citizens occupied seats upon the stage, and over their heads were suspended National flags and banners bearing patriotic mottoes. A band was in attendance and discoursed music at proper intervals. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the assembly Hon. Schuyler Colfax. On stepping forward that gentleman was greeted with rounds of applause. Quiet being restored, he said:

Now, my friends, let us give three cheers for the great principles upon which we stand [cheers] and cheers for the blood of soldiers consecrated upon the battle-field, that loyal men might rule the States for which loyal men sacrificed their lives. [Cheers.] He thanked the audience for the kind manner in which they had welcomed him, and said he believed it was an evidence that they thought he had been faithful to the trusts reposed in him. He came before them to vindicate the policy of the Union Republican organization, which alone, of all parties in this land, never despaired of the American Republic. Its past history was covered with glory. Where would have been the country to-day had the Republican Party been blotted out of existence? It was through the efforts of this organization that victory after victory was won by our soldiers and sailors. [Cheers.] He would ask, after this great rebellion, and after the great victories which crushed it, on what principles should the Government of the United States be established, and on what policy should reconstruction be enacted. They remembered the days when Democracy meant something else than treason. They could not restore to father and mother the lost son; they could not give back to the weeping widow her slain husband—this was impossible. The soldier slept where he fell—at Shiloh, Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Richmond—and where they fought above the clouds they sleep a hero's sleep. But this silence impressively speaks to us to crush treason in this country, and not give back to rebels the power which was wrested from their hands. There is one thing we demand, and one thing, thank God, we have power to demand, and that is security for the future, and that we intend to have in a Constitution which the waves of rebellion might dash against in vain. [Applause.] He would say for himself and others of the Fortieth Congress, that they intended to stand till the last hour of their existence, through evil and good report, firmly for the rights of the Constitution. They meant to stand in the pathway of right. Years ago the enemies of the country sought to overwhelm the Republican Party with the epithet of Abolitionist. They sought to make that name a reproach, but the party made it a watchword throughout the country. They next called the party Black Republicans, but they had got a good many more of them down South than they wanted. [Cheers.] Now they applied the name of Radical; but he would rather be called a Radical than a Copperhead, and his conscience smote him when he called them Democrats. He preferred Radical to rebel. He was Radical from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head—a radical friend to every friend of the country, and a radical enemy to every assassin of his native land. No party had struggled so anxiously for power as the opponents of the Republican Party. The Republicans were anxious to welcome back to the Union the late rebellious States, but they wanted it done on such terms that every man could say he loves the flag of the Union without fear or molestation. They would take nothing less than that. [Cheers.] The very first session of the first Congress that met after the surrender of Lee devised and proposed a plan of reconstruction. It was constitutionally Union. It was to be embodied in our Constitution that patriotism was a virtue and rebellion a crime. The negro had a right to sue, receive wages for labor—that was in the first section. The second section provided that every voter throughout this land should count just one and no more in political power in the House of Representatives. The third section provided that those who violated their oaths to the country should not be allowed to hold office in the States until Congress allowed them to do so. The fourth provided that the rebel debt shall be forever repudiated. How was this plan received? They spurned it and kicked it out of their Legislatures, and trampled upon it, and said they would have nothing to do with it. They demanded more power. When this plan was repudiated Congress came together again and said they wished the Southern States back, but with guarantees. They wanted protection for the loyal people of the South. Mr. Lincoln said if one-tenth of the people of any Southern State could be found that were loyal, he would give back the power in the hands of that people. The speaker then spoke at some length of the loyalty of the colored people of the South as evinced during the war. He appealed to any Democratic General who was in the Union army if he ever received smiles of welcome at the South except from the blacks. If he was fleeing for safety and saw a white man, he would seek a hiding-place in the woods; but if a colored man, he would ask him for information and shelter, and always received it. [Cheers.] Mr. Colfax alluded to the act passed by Congress which allowed every man in the South to vote except those who had held office under the General Government and were guilty of the crime of treason and perjury. He read extracts from the Constitution, explaining that they were not the same that Andrew Johnson quoted when he was "swinging round the circle." The door, the speaker said, was opened to the South by Congress. If they saw fit to vote down the Constitutional Amendment, so be it; the responsibility would be with them, and not with Congress. The Democratic Party had been the mainstay and hope of the South. He thought they would vote down the Convention in Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas, and when they did they would be shown that the government of these States rests upon the will of the great mass of people in them. He stood up for those people of the South who were true to the stars and stripes all through the rebellion. [Applause.] God bless those faithful Southern men. We were told we should have a more forgiving heart. He had read of the return of the Prodigal Son. He did not return to shed the blood of those who had sheltered him, and say to them, "Give me back my portion of the heritage." If he had, there would not have been much veal eaten in that household that night. [Laughter and applause.] But the Prodigal Son came back humble, and the fatted calf was killed. Did a single rebel ever come back voluntarily and acknowledge his great crime and ask forgiveness? No, not one. No, they kept fighting on, till the gallant soldiers under Grant and Sheridan [cheers] tumbled them into the last ditch, and no thanks to them for surrendering. There was one thing he could not and dare not do, and that was to put daggers of power into the hands of assassins to strike once more at the nation's life. He wanted to see a returning love to the Union and flag first. Suppose they could put these States back again, what would be the result? The Union men would be fiercer to seek safety in other States. Every white man who was a friend to the Union would be in danger of his life. If the allied Powers of Europe should say, now is the time to crush these States, the South would assist to tear the Union into pieces, and establish their victory. But they will not be allowed to do that. The Democrats had been firing cannon lately, but they did not fire cannon after the victories of Gettysburgh or Vicksburgh, nor after the downfall of the rebellion. After they got through firing, they looked round to see what they had been firing for, and found that they had been celebrating Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, for both those States showed an increase of Republican votes over prior elections. The Republican Party would stand by the cause. He, like John Bright, stood on the basis of eternal right. Congress had been called a rump Congress, and if so, then the President was a rump President. If Congress was not a legal Congress, then the country had been robbed of the amount President Johnson had drawn as salary. One man, and only one man, made him President of the United States, and that was Wilkes Booth. He then referred to the peace proclamation of Johnson in April, 1866, and said President Johnson had no more power to declare peace than to declare war. This power rested with Congress alone. Johnson's proclamation of peace was not worth the paper on which it was written. Neither were his amnesty proclamations. Mr. Lincoln did not assume to issue an amnesty proclamation until he was specially authorized so to do by Congress, and he recited the law authorizing him in his proclamation. (The speaker here read from and commented on Johnson's amnesty proclamations and also from the Military Bill which declares there are no legal governments in the lately rebellious States, and said that after Congress had declared such to be the case, Johnson had no right to assert that Civil Governments did exist there, but his only duty was to execute the laws of Congress.) The Constitution required that he should swear to "faithfully execute the laws." Was there any man in the country, Republican or Democrat, who believed that President Johnson had kept that oath? [A voice, "No."] The speaker said that he had stated in Ohio, and now repeated it, that when Congress assembled again the laws must be executed, and that the President must execute them; but that if he refused and persisted in his determination to keep the country in a turmoil, there was then but one recourse, and that was the one our fathers provided when they framed the Constitution—to turn him out. [Great applause.] The speaker then alluded to the military government of Gen. Terry in Virginia. The rebels went up to Washington and said to Mr. Johnson, they don't like Terry, and we want his political head in a charger. Andrew Johnson said: "I don't like him either, he does not carry out my policy." They did not know how much they owed to the Secretary of War; they little knew how much he did in the way of forwarding supplies, ammunition and medical stores to the army before a victory could be won. Abraham Lincoln loved him and that was enough. On the 21st of November the Congress of the United States would assemble and resume power in those halls, and within twenty days from that time Edwin M. Stanton would go back again. [Loud and continued applause.] Then there was another of your soldiers, the gallant Phil. Sheridan, [great applause,] who by his personal magnetism rallied each defeat in the Shenandoah Valley, and secured a glorious victory for the Union army; a soldier whose gallantry and heroism was unsurpassed by any man of ancient or modern times. [Loud applause.] When the war was over, he was placed in command of the military District of Louisiana, where he set to work to carry out the laws of Congress in good faith, and to repress the rebel spirit and establish government on a loyal basis; and what was the result? Up came the rebels again to Washington to see Johnson. [Laughter.] "Here," said they, "do you see what this Sheridan is doing? He is a loyal man; he is not carrying out your policy; he must be turned out. "Yes," said Johnson, "I see; he refuses to swing around the circle with me, I will remove him." And he did remove him and the gallant soldier came North and was received with triumphant ovations in city after city, (applause,) and now stood higher than ever in the affections of the loyal people of the country. (Applause.) The speaker next took up the case of Gen. Sickles, on which he pronounced a glowing eulogy for his patriotism, self-sacrifice and devotion to his country. He too, was removed by President Johnson at the solicitation of rebels because he annuled laws that were oppessive to the mass of the poor people in his Military District, and because he did not believe in "my policy." These acts alone of the President—the removal of meritorious officers for simply carrying out the laws of Congress would subject Mr. Johnson to impeachment. The speaker then read extracts from the *National Intelligencer*, which he said was the organ of the President, published in September last, in which it was threatened that, "if Congress ever convenes again," (thereby implying a doubt whether that body would be allowed to assemble,) and continued their course of "usurpation," the Democracy would organize throughout the country, and hurl them from their seats. He did not believe there was any man in the country who would dare to attempt the execution of these threats; but if there was, and the thing was attempted, the man who made the attempt would be tried as a traitor, convicted as a traitor, and would die a traitor, and fill a traitor's grave. [Tremendous applause.] If rebellion was ever attempted again in this land, there would be examples to go down to history and show that rebellion was a crime, and would be punished as a crime. [Renewed applause.] The speaker then alluded to the speech of Gov. Seymour before the Democratic Convention and his complaints about the national debt and the burdens of taxation. The Democrats, he said, ware the last men who ought to talk about the debt that had been incurred in suppressing the rebellion. All this debt and taxation had been brought about by the Democratic Party, who had possession of the Government when the rebellion was initiated, and who wept when it was crushed. [Applause.] Every State that rebelled had a Democratic Governor, every prominent rebel was a life-long Democrat, and every Northern man who shouted "Coercion!" when the Republican Party made an attempt to suppress the rebellion and preserve the Union, and who said, "You can't put down the South," was a Democrat. The speaker proceeded at great length to detail the occurrences preceding and during the rebellion, showing how the Democratic Party did everything they could do to insure the success of the rebellion before actual hostilities commenced, and afterward threw every possible obstacle in the way of the Government to prevent the success of the Union cause. For years preceding the rebellion the Democratic Party had turned its back upon all Democratic principles, and had become the mouthpiece and abettor of tyranny; it had failed to maintain the dignity and power of the Government abroad, or to protect the rights of American citizens, native or adopted. And then, when the rebellion commenced, which had been concocted and planned in the interest of Slavery. The Democracy of the North did nothing but echo the voice of Jeff Davis and other leading traitors. When Jeff Davis said it was a "niggar war," the Northern Democracy shouted, "it's a niggar war;" when Jeff. Davis said Lincoln was a "baboon," the Democracy echoed "Lincoln's a baboon." [Great laughter.] When Jeff. Davis said we never could conquer the South, the Democracy said, "Bou'll never conquer the South." In conclusion the Speaker said he gladly turned from this dark picture of treason and Democratic sympathy with treason to that noble and patriotic party whose annals were the brightest ever recorded on the page of history—the Republican Party of freedom and equal rights, which sustained and upheld the great and good Abraham Lincoln when the fires of wrath and calumny and vituperation and hatred were hurled at his head, and carried the country triumphantly through the bloody ordeal of civil war and preserved the Union of these States. [Great applause.] The great leader of the party and champion of humanity had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, but he still lived—lived in the Heaven above among the glorious company of martyrs—lived in the hearts of all who hate tyranny and wrong. [Applause.] From the top of Eame's ladder he had mounted to the skies, and he had taken with him the manacles of four millions of his fellow-men. [Prolonged applause.] The noble party of which he was a member still remained, and would continue to live long after those who are now in its ranks were gathered with their martyred chieftain and those who had fallen on the battle-field in defence of its principles. It would continue to live so long as the oppressed needed defenders, and liberty and human rights were in want of champions. [Long-continued applause, terminating in three cheers for Speaker Colfax.]

A couple of songs were then sung by the Glee Club, at the conclusion of which the Chairman introduced Col. Stockett Matthews as a "Maryland Radical," and among the most eloquent of men. The audience had been detained so long by the speech of Mr. Colfax that they appeared impatient of any more speechifying, however eloquent, and commenced leaving the Hall in large numbers. This was rather discouraging to Col. Mathews, but nevertheless he proceeded to make a brief but eloquent and telling speech upon the inconsistencies and shortcomings of sham Democracy, which was liberally applauded, and which our reporter is compelled to omit for want of space.

At the close of Col. Mathews' remarks the meeting adjourned.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Vist to Brown University—Narragansett Park Races.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Gen. Sheridan to-day visited Brown University, and was welcomed by Acting President Chace, and was introduced to the Faculty and students. He was afterwards escorted by the students, headed by a band, to the City Hall, when a great crowd of citizens were introduced to him by the Mayor. In the afternoon he was entertained by the Messrs. Sprague at Narragansett Park, and afterwards visited two or three private mansions in town. This evening Gov. Burnside gave a brilliant levee in his honor at the Gubernatorial residence. The General will leave for Hartford at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in a special train.

Preparations to Receive Gen. Sheridan at Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

There will be a very imposing display in honor of Gen. Sheridan on his arrival at this city to-mormorrow. A great military display is anticipated, the finest probably ever made in the State, and very general preparations are being made for decorations and illuminations. A special train, with locomotive and car elaborately decorated, left this city for Providence at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with the Committee appointed to meet Gen. Sheridan there and escort him to this city. The committee included the following: Ex-Gov. Hawley, Gen. Robert O. Tyler, Col. H. C. Deming and Major McManus. Returning, a special train will leave Providence at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, reaching this city at 1:30. The General will be welcomed on his arrival by Gen. Hawley. The military will form in the park, and Gen. Sheridan will be presented to the line and receive from the troops the salute due to his rank. The procession will then proceed through the principal streets of the city. In the evening the Grand Army of the Republic, with the civil and veteran organizations, will appear in a torchlight procession and serenade the General at the Allyn House.

Concord, N. H., Wddnesday, Oct. 23.

Arrangements are making for the reception of Gen. Sheridan in this city. A Committee, consisting of Mayor Abbott, W. L. Foster and Gen. Donohoe, left here this morning to extend a formal invitation to the General.

VERMONT.

Fatal Railroad Accident Near Milton.

Burlington, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Last evening Charles Wolcott, Jr., of this city, was instantly killed, near Milton, Vt., by falling from the mail train of the Vermont Central Railroad.

Gen. Grant in Pennsylvania.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner, Oct. 23.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Republican County Committee, representing the Republican Party of Lancaster County, we place at the head of our columns to-day the name of Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate for the next Presidency of the United States. In doing so we are only carrying out the decided wish of a great majority of the party in the county. There is no doubt that Grant is their choice, as he undoubtedly is of the Union people of Pennsylvania.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

The State Fair—Another Troupe of Japanese Artists—Their Curious Carpenter Tools and How They Work with Them—Arrival of Gen. Rousseau—A Perilous Voyage—Stupendous Falls—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1867.

The California Agricultural Society has just been holding its Fair at Sacramento. The good City of the Swamps was completely crammed with people from all parts of the State. It was almost impossible to obtain standing room even in the streets. For the privilege of standing on the steps of a hotel persons were obliged to pay from $3 to $5. As for hiring a bed, it could not be thought of by a man of moderate means. The city seemed determined to make up for recent hard times by reaping a rich harvest during Fair week. The price of a meal was $5, the hire of a carriage to go out to the Fair Grounds $25 for half a day, and everything else was in proportion. People from abroad became disgusted with the Sacramento folks, and when they left shook the dust from off their feet, and spoke of the city and its inhabitants in terms more forcible than polite.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, who has been designated to the command of the newly acquired Territory of Alaska, his family and staff, consisting of Capt. D. L. ROUSSEAU, Lieut. GEORGE ROUSSEAU, Lieut. E. G. FAST and Lieut. T. W. GIBSON, arrived here by the *Sacramento* on the 22d, *en route* for the far northern regions. As the steamer came up the bay the batteries of Fort Point and Alcatraz poured forth a grand salute in welcome of the distinguished party on board, the heavy guns being fired with a rapidity which startled the town from its morning nap. The *John L. Stephens*, which will carry the party to Sitka, will also take a detachment of United States troops, who will garrison that post and the post of Kodiac. The Russian second of the Commissioners, who are charged with the duty of formally delivering to the United States civil and military authorities the possession and sovereignty of the immense regions ceded by the Emperor of Russia to our Government, also arrived by the *Sacramento*. Several gentlemen with their families, bound for Alaska on business, public or private, came by the *Sacramento* and will go north by the *Stephens*.

JAPANESE ARTISTS—HOW THEY WORK, &C.

The steamship *Colorado* brought over a company of Japanese performers, calling themselves the Ha-ya-ta-kee troupe. During the past week they have been fitting up the Metropolitan Theatre in the similitude of a Japanese temple, for the exhibition of their feats of strength. It is said that the entire company, even the workmen who are engaged in putting up the stage, belong to one family. It is a curious sight to see these Japanese carpenters at work. They use their hands and toes at the same time, the latter being as handy as their fingers. At first there seems to be a great advantage in their having four hands instead of two, and although they seem to work with great rapidity, yet they do not accomplish one-half as much as a good American mechanic would in the same time. A Japanese carpenter makes no use of work-benches or vices. If he wants to sharpen a saw, he squats on his hams, places the back of the tool to be operated on on the ground, grips one end of the saw with his left hand, seizes the other with the toes of his right foot, and goes to work. Their tools are not like American tools, though they have a faint similarity, showing that all tools have one common parentage, whether their inventor was Tubal Cain or some other artificer. All Japanese saws are shaped like butcher's cleavers. The handle is like the handle of a cleaver, but flattish, as it whittled out of a piece of inch board; the metal shank of the saw is driven into that handle, and the whole is secured by being wrapped with fine split cane. The metal of the saw is about the substance of our saws, but the teeth are narrower, giving more of them to an inch, and much longer. They are all pointed toward the handle and cut the wood like so many hooks. When a Japanese wants to rip a plank, he places it across anything which will elevate the end a few inches, then stands on the wood and cuts it by seizing the cleaver-looking saw in both hands and pulling it toward him. Thus, by a number of short, quick, up strokes, he gets through a plank not so speedily, but quite as effectively as an American carpenter would with the long, slow, down stroke of the rip-saw. The planes are small, with single irons—no handles. The planes are shorter, lighter, and the wood shallower than ours, being generally not more than an inch deep. To plane a piece of wood they lay it on the ground, squat on their hams, hold it fast with their toes, and work the plane with both hands toward them. To drill a hole they have a short awl inserted in a round piece of stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat as before, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands in less time than one of our carpenters could drill one with a gimlet. Their hammers are solid cylindrical pieces, not made shapely with waists and graceful outlines like ours. They have the same flat-sided handles as the saws. The Japs have iron squares, not unlike American squares, marked with degrees. Their measures are brass, very light and fluted. On one side the inch, or what stands for the inch with us, is 1 3-16 inches and divided into ten parts. On the other side is a different scale, measuring 1 13-16 inches, and divided into twelve parts. Some of their tools appear to be mere children's toys; for instance, they have a smoothing plane two and one-half inches long, one inch broad and half an inch thick. Their chisels are light and small. The cutting parts of some are the size and shape of a section of half a dollar—the square side being the cutting edge, and a round metal shaft connecting the convex side with a wooden handle.

The most ingenious article in their tool-chest is a chalk-line. It is a wooden cup containing a spongy substance steeped in Indian ink. This is pierced front and back, and the marking line passes through it. The end of the line is attached to a small awl; the other end of the line, after passing through the cup, is wound round a reel, not unlike a fishing-rod reel, which takes the place of the handle of the cup. To mark a line down a plank, the Japanese carpenter sticks the awl in at one end of the proposed line, carries the cup to the other, the line paying itself out as he does so; he holds the line down to the board when he reaches the desired spot, strikes the mark, and then takes up his cup and reels up the line as he walks back to the spot where he inserted the awl. The process of paying out the line and of reeling it up again both draw it through the ink supply in the cup and keep it ready for action.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

A private letter, published in a San Francisco paper, gives the following graphic account of a voyage through the great canyon of the Colorado:

"A man by the name of WHITE arrived at Callville on the 7th inst., who has come all the way from Green River on a raft. He was badly bruised, nearly starved, and almost entirely naked. Judging from his appearance he has had a rough time, and according to his statements has made many hair-breadth escapes. He gives the following account: He (WHITE) was in company with two men, who were formerly residents of St. Louis, Mo.; one of them was known as Capt. BAKER, and had been in the Confederate army; the other was named GEORGE STRODE. They were prospecting together on a branch of the Colorado that they called San Juan River. It is between the Little Colorado and Green Rivers. I think it is sometimes called "The Blue." About the 24th of last month they were attacked by Indians. Capt. BAKER was killed at the first fire. WHITE and STRODE got away, and succeeded in gathering some rope and some ten pounds of flour, and with their guns made for the river. At the river they were fortunate enough to find some drift-wood, with which they made a raft and embarked, preferring to trust to the river rather than to stay there and lose their scalps. Some three days after starting STRODE was washed overboard and lost. WHITE continued on alone, and after running fourteen days reached Callville. Soon after starting the flour was either washed overboard or spoiled by getting wet, and he was seven days at one time with nothing to eat. Then he luckily struck some Indians, from whom he bought a dog, giving the Indians his revolver. He managed to make out on dog meat until he reached Callville.

He describes the Big Canyon of the Colorado as terrific—a succession of rapids and falls. Some of the falls, he thinks, are fully ten feet perpendicular. His raft would plunge over such places, rolling over and over, and he was compelled to lash himself fast to keep from being washed away from it altogether. He says there are rocky cliffs overhanging the river that he believes to be a mile and a half high, over which pour several cataracts of stupendous size.

If Mr. WHITE's estimate comes within a mile of the truth, Niagara, Montmorency, and other celebrated cataracts, will have to hide their diminished heads before the overwhelming magnificence of the Colorado Falls.

REV. MR. EARLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Elder KNAPP, the noted revivalist preacher, is said to have been engaged to visit the Pacific Coast this Winter as a successor to Rev. Mr. EARLE. Elder KNAPP has been for many years noted in his line, and has as many warm friends and determined enemies as any man of his class. His style is very different from that of Mr. EARLE, his expressions being often uncouth, if not absolutely coarse, and his exhortations are always more forcible than elegant in language and manner. He has always been very successful in his efforts, causing a great religious excitement wherever he held a series of meetings, and his friends claim that he has been the means of bringing thousands of sinners to repentance and the way of salvation.

CALIFORNIA BLOODSTONE.

A very fine quality of the beautiful mineral known as "bloodstone," extensively used by jewelers for settings of pins, rings, &c., is found in the volcanic regions of Southern California and Arizona, whence any required amount could be procured. I saw on Saturday a number of rings set with elegantly veined bloodstone procured at Canyon Springs, a point on the upper edge of the Great Colorado Desert, by a gentleman of this city, who had the jewelry made to order as testimonials to his friends.

OLD BONES FOR ASIA.

The gold and silver of America are not the only things which Asia draws from us, and ever absorbs, but never returns. Even the old bones thrown into the streets by the citizens of San Francisco are patiently gathered up, piece by piece, by the Celestial garbage-hunters, and laid away for shipment. I saw to-day some hundreds of sacks of bones thus gathered, marked ready for shipment, and going across the broad ocean to feed the factories and enrich the soil of Asia.

CHINESE MATTERS.

A letter from Shanghae, dated Aug. 13, says that the news from the Northern Provinces is not at all exciting, the rebels seeming to be quietly caged on the Shantung Peninsula. It is reported that LEE FOO TAI has, in addition to a wall already built, dug a ditch 100 miles in length, from Lee Chu to Fuh Ping. It is said the work was done in ten days. The strategy seems to be to starve them out, drive them to the sea, or force them to cut their way through these barriers, which are strongly garrisoned, or surrender.

FIRES

have not only been the order of the day, but also of the night for some time past. The most extensive conflagration occurred last Saturday evening, which destroyed fourteen buildings in the business part of the city. The engines could not approach very near the fire on account of the bad condition of the streets, and before they could be made to work effectively half the block was burned to the ground. The fires are rapidly cleaning out the small wooden buildings that disgrace the vicinity of the lower portion of Clay and adjoining streets, and good substantial brick buildings are rising in their stead. BOD.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Accident—Names of the Killed.

From a letter in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, we gather the following additional particulars respecting the explosion at the Hoosac Tunnel on Saturday afternoon last:

A blast had been fired by the foreman and an assistant, and a few moments after 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a gang of thirteen men went down to load the *debris* on the buckets, and proceed with the work. The first bucket had reached the upper platform, when, from some unexplainable reason, the gasoline in the gasometer took fire, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity and completely enveloped the building, which had been erected over the mouth of the shaft. The engineer and others in the building were compelled to flee from the flames before the bucket could even be unloaded, and in less than half an hour the entire structure fell with a crash, and the last hope of safety for the unhappy men, five hundred feet in the earth beneath, was gone. Half a ton of drills and a car, and the one bucket loaded with broken rock standing on the platform, with burning beams and timbers, were thus hurled down the abyss. The majority, if not all, of the men at the bottom must have been crushed to death. The names of the victims are: PATRICK CONNOLLY, who leaves a wife and six children, JAMES BENNETT, JAMES FITZGERALD, brother of the foreman, THOMAS MULCAHE, JOHN HARKNESS, THOMAS and PATRICK COLLINS, brothers, MICHAEL WHALEN, JAMES CARVENOUGH, who leaves a wife and two children, JOHN CURRAN, THOMAS COOK, who leaves a wife and two children, JAMES MCCORMICK and JOSEPH MESSIER, a Frenchman. Most of them were young men, between 25 and 30 years of age, the oldest, PATRICK CONNOLLY, being not much above 40, and they were generally steady and industrious.

Since the beginning of the present contractor's administration, it seems, the gasoline or naptha gas has never been used, although it was formerly used by the State and all the works were furnished with pipe suitable for it. Lately, light has been furnished by kerosene. The day before the accident, however, a quantity of naptha or gasoline, which had been ordered by the State Commissioners for the contractors, and which had lain in the depot at North Adams for several weeks, was carried to the mountain, and on Saturday was placed in the tanks, which stood about seventy-five feet from the building, and was let into the meter, as had been the usual custom, to generate gas for the evening. Immediately before the fire broke out, R. PEET, the clerk, who has been at the shaft for three years, formerly in the employ of the State, and latterly retained by the contractors, and who is thoroughly conversant with the gas and its working, went with another man, to examine the meter. When the door of the casing was opened, the gasoline for some unknown reason flashed into an explosion, and the two men barely had time to escape, the head and face of one being somewhat burned as it was. What the cause of the combustion, for it was rather that than an explosion, was, no one can say. It might have been caused by a leakage, or by the accumulation of dampness, in the long-disused meter, combined with other circumstances, but it is plain, however, that no possible wisdom could have foreseen or forestalled the accident. It was no new thing that was being tried, no experiment, for the same material had been used there before for years; and it was no inexperienced man that had the management of it, for he had become perfectly familiar with its characteristics by long use in that very place.

MISSOURI.

The Habeas Corpus Case in St. Louis—The Acts of Military Commissions Declared Unconstitutional.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 19.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday a very important decision was delivered by Justice MILLER in the case of WM. MURPHY, brought before that Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. This man was arrested some time in June, 1865, on the charge of steamboat burning on the Mississippi. He was brought to this city and arraigned before a Military Commission. The Commission convened Sept. 19, 1865, and on the 27th of January, 1866, sentence was pronounced upon the prisoner consigning him to imprisonment in the Missouri Penitentiary for ten years. The order of the President confirming the sentence and ordering the imprisonment was dated April 18, 1866. Within the past few days a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained by A. J. P. GARESCHE, Esq., in behalf of the prisoner, and he was brought before the Court by the Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom the writ was directed. The ground of the petition was the unconstitutionality of such trials by military Commissions, as set forth in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of BOWLES and MULLIGAN, of Indiana. Judge MILLER, in announcing his decision, said:

Under the act of 1863, which authorizes the President of the United States to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, express limitations were made for the purpose of preventing the prolongation of confinement by the mere order of the President and his subordinates. These limitations require that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State respectively, should communicate to United States Courts, whenever these Courts are in full operation, the names of parties arrested under the powers granted in the act, so that their cases might be presented to their respective Grand Juries. If the Grand Juries fail to find indictments, or the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State fail to report, so that the cases might be laid before the proper Grand Jury, the party had a right to apply to the United States Court, within whose jurisdiction he was confined, for a discharge. This was the general proposition, and such was the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case. In the case before the Court it appears that when the party was arrested the United States Court, in New-Orleans, where he was arrested, was in full operation. Also, the United States Supreme Court in Tennessee and Missouri, where the respective offences were committed and triable. Then by force of the act of 1863 the party was entitled to be discharged if the case was not reported to any of these Courts within the time prescribed by this act, the object of the law being, according to the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, to prevent any other than the Civil Courts of the country from trying citizens where the Civil Courts were in full operation. The act of March 2, 1867, has two objects. First, to render valid all orders of the President for the arrest of parties, and all sentences, &c., emanating from military commissions. Second, to protect the military and other officers from suits which might be instituted against them for their participation in such arrests as the first. This Court, said Justice MILLER, is of the opinion that it is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, and is consequently void. As to the second, there is no occasion for this Court to pass upon it; but Judge MILLER, speaking for himself, stated that he was clearly of the impression that it was constitutional and would operate for the protection of such officers.

In accordance with this decision, MURPHY was discharged from custody.

Fatal Accident at Woodbridge, L. I.

From the Woodbridge Gazette, Oct. 19.

Our village was saddened, on Tuesday last, by the announcement of the sudden death of the only son of Mr. JACOB R. CROSSMAN. The boy, on his return from school on Monday afternoon, went to the Clay Mines, near the brick manufactory of his father, and in attempting to get on a railroad car he fell under the car, with his right leg over the track. The car wheels passed over his thigh and severed his leg from his body, with the exception of a small portion of the tissue on the inside of the thigh. On being reached he was conscious, but bore his injuries with the greatest fortitude. When it was suggested to take him to his father's residence he objected, saying that it would kill his mother to see him in such a state. He was taken to the residence of Mr. SMITH, and medical aid was immediately sent for. It was decided that amputation was necessary, but he survived the operation but a short time. He bore his sufferings without a murmur, and although but 12 years of age, frequently told those who were attending him what they should do to relieve his pain.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

Judge Bond's Letter Accepting the Republican Nomination for Governor.

Hon. HUGH L. BOND, of Baltimore, has accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of Maryland, believing that the Republicans of that State intend to canvass it, and, as he hopes, to continue that canvass until the Presidential election. He says:

"We have been accustomed in Maryland to maintain a short discussion just prior to each election, whereby the people were led to attribute merely selfish motives and a desire for the office alone to those candidates who addressed them, and then to drop all efforts at instructions in political matters for a year or two, till there were other offices to fill. I hope the Republican Party is now enlisted for the war—that it is not office it seeks, but the triumph of great principles; and in my judgment there is nothing which stands in the way of that triumph so much as the ignorance of honest-minded men of our State respecting the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. It is impossible that Maryland's resources can be developed, or her wealth and population increased, by the measures and policy proposed by our fellow-citizens who oppose us, and it is vain to expect her to compete with her sister States under the free system, weighed down by the legislation and the prejudices prevailing when they cherished Slavery as her law. Our opponents offer no other prospect. They favor no change. It is only necessary to discuss fairly our views to let men see we are the party of progress, and that if we hope to rival other States we must adopt their methods of success. Education must be universal. Freedom, defended by suffrage, must secure the order and quiet of society, and the unimpaired credit of the nation must be maintained as the basis of its mercantile prosperity. I shall be ready at all times, and everywhere in my native State, to many or to few, both before and after the election, to discuss these propositions, and believe their success to be a question only of time."

The Sickness at the Philadelphia Navy-yard—Ten Deaths on Board the Receiving Ship Within Forty-eight Hours.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 22.

A fatal disease of an epidemical character has broken out on board the receiving ship *Potomac*, lying off the Navy-yard, and ten deaths have already occurred, although the malady did not make its appearance until last Saturday. Eighteen or twenty others are lying prostrate with the disease, and since its first appearance over forty of the men on board the ship have been more or less affected. The first death occurred on Saturday afternoon, and the last one of which we have information took place last evening. In the majority of the fatal cases death ensued within a few hours after the first attack, and the sufferers were taken with diarrhœa, cramps, vomiting and all the known symptoms of Asiatic cholera. At the time of the breaking out of the disease there were some four hundred men on board the *Potomac*. On Sunday all who had not caught the disease were transferred to the *Constellation* and *Florida*, which vessels lie in the river a short distance from the *Potomac*, and the latter ship was at once constituted strictly a hospital ship, and subjected to all the rules and regulations governing such vessels. The following are the names of those who have died and the dates: Frank Wood, ward-room cook, 19th inst.; William McClellan, seaman, 19th inst.; Conrad Muller, landsman, (recruit,) 20th inst.; Lewis Roehler, landsman, (recruit,) 20th inst.; Richard Toler, steerage steward, 21st inst.; John Watmough, landsman, (recruit,) 21st inst.; Corporal Vansant, marine, 21st inst.; —— King, ship's corporal, 21st inst. Two of the men who were attacked were removed to the Naval Asylum, and died there, but their names could not be ascertained. It is stated, however, that these men died of some other kind of sickness.

A lady visited the infected vessel on Saturday last, and she has since died. The *Potomac* reached this port last June, and in July was converted into a receiving ship. She arrived here direct from Pensacola, Fla., and, it is stated, has not yet received a thorough cleaning. Orders were given not to take off the lower hatches until cold weather set in, but they were disregarded, and the disease broke out directly afterward. As the sickness has not spread to any of the other vessels lying at the Navy-yard, nor made its appearance on shore, it is believed that the *Potomac* has contained the seeds of the disease ever since she left Pensacola.

Still a number of the officials are inclined to attribute the complaint to the offensive odors arising from a large bone-boiling establishment situated near the Delaware River, directly below and almost adjoining the yard. Last Summer the *Chattanooga* was stationed off the Navy-yard, in nearly the same position now occupied by the *Potomac*, and a disease broke out on board which resulted in the death of eight or ten of her crew in a very short time, and the cause of the trouble was then attributed to the stench emanating from the said bone-boiling establishment.

LAKE GEORGE.—The want of a place of worship on the borders of Lake George, has long been felt by the residents of that vicinity, and those occupying cottages on the numerous islands in the lower end of the lake. An Episcopal Church has nearly been completed at Bolton, entirely through the efforts of three young ladies of New-York, who pass their Summers at that place. It is built of stone, will seat about 250 people, has a fine bell presented by Mr. S. G. LEE, of this City, and will probably be finished next Summer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY FUNDS.

Letter from the City Chamberlain.

The following communication has been sent us for publication:

OFFICE OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN, Oct. 21, 1867.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of to-day. I do not think my position in regard to the interest on the public moneys is misunderstood. I stated explicitly, in my recent communication to the public, that I had not received or applied to my own account a single dollar beyond my salary. If I had intended to use as my own any interest or other emolument derived from the City and County funds, I certainly would have made the appropriation before this time. As I then stated, every dollar paid by the banks of deposit had been received by my deputy, who has kept a special account of the same, applying the amount as far as necessary to the payment of the salaries, as provided by law. The first payment of taxes during my term commenced in the early part of the present month of October, and the amount in my hands has, therefore, only become of comparative magnitude during the last few weeks. Accordingly, it seems to me my returns of this, the only important period of my term, will be a sufficient and the most appropriate answer on this subject, if one is needed; and if any portion of the public have been left in doubt, the result will be a pleasant surprise to them. I am willing to wait until then, and I do not think that any misrepresentation in the meantime will be of any consequence. But I infer from your note that you desire that the public should be furnished with an explicit statement on the subject. If I am correct in this inference, it may not be out of place in this connection to make a brief reference to the general subject while stating the conclusion which I had so long ago determined on. The office of City Chamberlain has been in existence for over half a century. It has not been of special importance for perhaps more than thirty years last past—during which period it has been held by some of the most prominent bankers and merchants of our City. Not one of these gentlemen ever made any return to the City for interest received on the public moneys, or for any amount whatsoever derived from their use. These advantages have always been considered the legitimate emoluments of the office. In addition to this, until a recent period, when a fixed salary was established by law to the Chamberlain as County Treasurer, he received a percentage on all moneys paid in the latter capacity. This per centage has amounted to a large sum annually—some $40,000 or $50,000. As I stated in my published communication, the interests on the City's deposits has always been considered as an indemnity to the Chamberlain for his guarantee to the City against any loss—for standing in the breach of responsibility. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE held the office of City Chamberlain from 1832 to 1846; JOSEPH LAWRENCE, from 1846 to 1849; SHEPHERD KNAPP, from 1849 to 1853; FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, from 1853 to 1856; ROBERT KELLY, from 1856 to 1857; ANDREW V. STOUT, from 1857 to 1860; NATHAN C. PLATT, 1860; and DANIEL DEVLIN, from 1860 until his decease shortly preceding my accession to office. Neither of these gentlemen ever considered himself under any obligation to pay to the City a single dollar derived from any such source. If names were wanted to justify any act to the public, none stronger than the most of these could be found in the City's annals. In addition, in order more fully to legalize the long-established custom in question, a statute was passed during the term of my immediate predecessor, which, in effect, fixed and determined the payment of the salaries of the clerks and deputy, and the office expenses of the Chamberlain, as the measure of duty to be performed by the banks. These amounts were directed to be paid by the banks according to the average monthly balances held by them respectively. I came into office, therefore, with a practice established—a uniform custom in reference to its emoluments—without a single exception or deviation for a period of fifty years, sustained by some of the greatest names of the financial and mercantile world. These emoluments had become a matter of clear right. Long established custom, as you are aware, creates a legal right as firmly as an express enactment of law, and the customary fees and perquisites of an office are as distinctly recognized in this country and England as any other official emolument. But, in addition, as I have shown, the law itself expressly confirmed this practice and custom of half a century when it limited and defined what should be the duty of the banks so far as the City is concerned. I entered on the office of Chamberlain under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It was conferred by you unsolicited by me, and I accepted it without any bargain, condition or incumbrance. I was entirely free to do as I pleased. I determined, for reasons satisfactory to myself, that I would not follow in the footsteps of my predecessors, and that I would not derive any advantage from my office beyond my salary. I have been led to my conclusion by a very simple process. As a taxpayer, I would not be satisfied that the custodian of the public moneys should reserve, however legally, to his own use, interest or other advantages from such moneys which might be applied to the reduction of taxation. What I should feel as a taxpayer, in such a case toward a public officer, it is quite natural that the taxpayers should feel toward me as in the same capacity under like circumstances. And I am not willing to receive a great or any sum of money against the public sense of right, however legally justifiable. The time has arrived by the payment of the taxes to ascertain how much these advantages will amount to. The annual sum has been variously stated, some estimating it at $193,000, others at a larger amount. I do not care what the amount may be, every dollar paid for interest beyond the salaries of my office, will be faithfully accounted for and paid into the City Treasury. I am informed by my deputy that the amount received from the banks thus far is no more than sufficient to pay the annual salaries referred to. But whatever the fact is the account will show. In pursuing this course I do not claim any credit. I am satisfying myself, and that is the best, after all, that any man can do in office or out of it. My term of office is four years. By adopting the course of my predecessors, at the end of my term I would be a rich man, rendered far more than independent for the balance of my life; but I feel richer and more independent in making this sacrifice than I could possibly be with money. I know that many will consider it an act of folly not to have grown wealthy with the appointment, but I am content. I do not wish nor intend to cast any reproach on any of my predecessors for pursuing a different course. I have shown that they have law and precedent to justify them. I did not intend to make this explanation, but to leave my accounts with my previous communication to tell the story. But if you consider it of any importance to give the matter publicity, you can do with this as you think proper. Very respectfully,

PETER B. SWEENY,
City Chamberlain and County Treasurer.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Inquest—The Evidence and the Verdicts.

Coroner SMITH, of Kings County, yesterday held an inquest on the bodies of THOMAS MULLANE, who cut his own throat with a razor, and his wife, whom he murdered in their sleeping apartment last Monday. From a paper found on the person of MULLANE it would seem as if the theory of sudden insanity was erroneous, and as though he had contemplated the terrible crimes which have shocked the community. On the paper was written:

"God forgive all injuries—my wife and me to leave to—."

After the impanelment of the jury the following evidence was elicited:

John McGuirk, sworn: I reside at No. 54 North Eighth-street; am a junkman; knew the deceased for the last four years; on the 18th instant he came to my house and said he had just got out of jail; he said the McElroys had sworn his life away; I told him he could stop with me that night, and I offered him some supper; I made him a bed on the floor; sometime in the night he got up and tried to get out; at 4 o'clock he woke up again and tried to get out; I opened the door and he went out; at 7 he came again; he said he had found his wife, and asked me to let him and his wife come to my house; when I came in at ten o'clock, his wife was in my place, and they stayed in my house on Saturday night; on Sunday afternoon they both went out, and when she came back she had some liquor with her; her husband was not with her, but he came in about seven o'clock P. M.; Mrs. Mullane appeared to be under the influence of liquor; when the husband came in at seven o'clock he appeared to be sober; he accused his wife of drinking; after supper they both went out and came in soon after and wanted to go to bed; Mullane, after he got to bed, asked his wife if she had any money; she said she had no money; he wanted to go out; I told him if he went out he should not come in again; he went out and in about an hour he came in again; he was drunk when he came in; they went to sleep and I did not hear them again until the next morning, when he asked me if I was tired of my lodgers; I said I was; Mullane commenced to shave himself; he was making lather; he said he loved his wife; he then began to shave himself again; he walked over to his wife, who was washing herself; the woman called out John or Tom; I looked around, and saw Mullane have a hold of his wife's head and the razor in his hand; I tried to get the razor from him, when he cut my hand; I ran out to get some assistance, and went down First-street; when I ran out the woman followed me out; when I was coming home I saw the Police carrying the bodies of the two Mullanes to the station-house in a coal-cart; do not think the deceased had drank anything that morning; he did not go out before this happened; I paid no attention to the woman when she followed me out in the street.

Mary Bryer, sworn: I reside at No. 52 North Eighth-street; Mullane came in my place on Sunday night; he was intoxicated; his wife came in after him; he threw his wife down on the floor and said he would kill her; he soon after went out with his wife; the next morning at about eight o'clock, while at breakfast, I saw Mr. McGuirk run down the street; I went out, and I had just gone back when I saw Mrs. Mullane run out of the house with her throat cut, and the blood spurting out of her neck; I shut my door until I thought she had got by; I opened the door and saw her lying on the sidewalk beside my door; I saw also her husband run across the lots; the crowd brought him back to my house; I saw blodo on his clothes and neck; I saw no razor in his hand.

James Lee, sworn: I am a policeman, attached to the Forty-fifth Precinct; knew the deceased; he bore a hard name, for getting drunk and into fights; on the 21st inst., about 8 A. M., I heard a noise in the street; I looked down into the street and saw a man working at his neck with his right hand; I went down and the man there wheeled around and I saw a razor in his hand; I tried to get at him, but he broke away and ran off; he was working at his throat all the time he was running; he ran some distance and fell in the street; he had the razor in his hand when he fell; I have heard that he shot McElroy because he was jealous of him; Mullane was a very hard character; I saw blood on his clothes and neck; I saw no razor in his hand.

Mrs. MCGUIRCK was also sworn, but her testimony was a simple corroboration of that of her husband.

The Coroner then gave the case to the jury, who retired. After some deliberation they returned with the following

VERDICTS:

"That the said THOMAS MULLANE came to his death by committing suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on Oct. 21, 1867."

"That the said Mrs. MULLANE came to her death by having her throat cut by her husband (with a razor) on Oct. 21, 1867."

Internal Revenue Seizures.

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue held a meeting yesterday, and disposed of a number of cases.

The books show a seizure of 16 barrels of whisky in Greenwich-street, because the tax had not been paid.

The rectifying establishment of REED & Co., Third-avenue, has been closed, on the ground of irregularity in the books.

FINLEY's distillery, in Fifty-fourth-street, was seized because of alleged fraudulent returns. He is reported to have sent out 997 barrels of spirits in ten days, and made returns for only 162. FINLEY is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Distillers' and Rectifiers' Association.

Thirty-six barrels of spirits were seized in the bonded-warehouse of CUTHBERT & CUNNINGHAM, Brooklyn, as they did not agree with the amount taken out for rectification.

The distillery of IGNATIUS ROWELL, Seventy-first-street, near the East River, was seized on the ground of supposed fraudulent returns.

D. B. POLLOCK's tobacco factory, Nos. 20 and 22 Pell-street, was seized because the special taxes not paid. Ten bales of smoking tobacco were also found in the same establishment bearing counterfeit inspection marks.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday—present President SHALER, Commissioners MEYERS, GALWAY, ABBE and WILSON. No business of special importance was transacted other than the trial of three district engineers for neglect of duty in absenting themselves from a fire in the upper portion of the City on Sunday evening last, and the introduction by the Chief Engineer of certain by-laws suggesting the organization of an association of the members of the Department for the purpose of assisting the families of the same in the cases of those who may die while in the service of the Department.

It was then resolved that the code of by-laws of the "Metropolitan Fire Department Aid Association" be approved. The articles, as drawn up, provide that when the death of a member of the association occurs the Treasurer of the Company to which the deceased was attached shall notify the President, who shall immediately notify the Treasurer of each Company of said death, unless such death shall be the result of a disgraceful act of said member, when it shall be referred to the Investigating Committee. The donation to the family of a deceased member shall be: Chief Engineer, $10; Assistant Engineer, $8; District Engineer, $6; Foreman, $4; Assistant Foreman, $3; Steamer Engineer, $3; Fireman, $2.

The Committee on Appointments reported in favor of the application of CHAS. L. CHAPIN, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, asking to be furnished with a horse and wagon, for the better performance of the duties devolving upon him in visiting and keeping in order the telegraphic instruments at the several stations throughout the City, and the report was adopted.

The members of the Metropolitan Fire Department have organized a Mutual Aid Association for the benefit of the families of members who may die while in the service of the Department. The following are the main features of the organization: It shall be known as "The Metropolitan Fire Department Mutual Aid Association." The organization shall be governed by a general committee, which shall meet quarterly. This Committee shall consist of one delegate from each company, and one delegate from the District Engineers. The officers of the association shall consist of a President and Secretary, who shall be elected annually. The President shall make a quarterly report to the general committee of all moneys collected, together with all vouchers for moneys paid, and the name or names of the person or persons receiving contributions, and the amount paid to each. Each Company shall appoint its own Treasurer, who shall be responsible to his Company for all moneys he may collect.

When the death of a member of the Association occurs, the Treasurer of the Company to which he belonged shall notify the President, who shall immediately notify the Treasurer of each Company of said death, unless such death shall be the result of a disgraceful act of said member, when it shall be referred to the Investigating Committee. On receiving notice from the President that the death of a member of the Association has occurred, the Treasurer of each Company shall proceed on the pay day succeeding such death to collect from each contributing member the sum agreed upon by the Association. Within six days after the pay day on which such collection shall be made, the several Treasurers shall pay the amount collected to the President of the Association, who shall as soon as practicable pay over the amount to the person entitled by law to receive it. This plan is similar to that adopted by the Police Department, with beneficial results.

Dr. Prime on "Paris and the Exposition."

Dr. S. IRENAEAS PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*, addressed the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, by invitation, last evening, at their rooms in Fifth-avenue. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. His subject was "Paris and the Exposition," which was treated in a very interesting way, and elicited the warmest marks of approval from the audience.

He gave an account of the present condition of Paris, the great improvements recently made under imperial direction; the rush of people there, and the ways and means the French resorted to in making money out of everybody that came; in this matter taking the lead of all the Yankees that were ever heard of. Indeed, it was suggested that if a Committee had been sent out to study how to make money out of strangers, more would have been learned than by studying the Exhibition. The Exhibition itself was not a failure. It was, in many respects, a splendid success, and the American Department was creditable to the art and industry of the nation. Dr. PRIME regarded the Exhibition as illustrative; first, of the state of civilization in the several countries; and, second, as showing their material dependence, and the necessity of unrestricted intercourse in trade and travel among the peoples of the earth.

Cruelty to Animals.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at its office No. 696 Broadway, on the 21st inst., it was resolved, in view of the constantly increasing burdens imposed on horses, mules and other draught animals in this City and State, as manifested by the enormous cars, trucks, carts, wagons and other vehicles in use, whereby it is estimated that at least 10,000 horses are annually tortured to death in this City from that cause alone; that the directors of street railroads be requested to increase the number of horses by which their cars are drawn; and, that they, as well as cartmen, teamsters and others, be publicly notified of the intention of this Society to henceforth rigidly enforce the laws, made and provided in this particular for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The Murdered Policeman—Aid for His Family.

Mr. ACTON has received the following note in regard to the money appropriated from the Relief Fund for the widow of the murdered policeman McCHESNEY:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a Committee of the Relief Fund, inclose a check for $500 for the widow of MCCHESNEY, killed on the 19th inst. in the discharge of duty. The citizens of New-York, proud of the efficiency of their Police, are not unmindful of the perils incident to the faithful discharge of a policeman's duty, nor will they fail to mark by an expression of their sympathies, and by more substantial evidence, their appreciation of the services of those who may be killed or wounded in preserving order and maintaining the public peace. Yours truly,

LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
W. R. VERMILYE,
Riot Relief Committee.

THOS. C. ACTON, President Police Commissioners.

Police Trials.

Police Commissioners ACTON and MANIERRE disposed of a calendar of about eighty cases yesterday. There was happily a dearth of frivolous charges which some of the new Roundsmen have of late been in the habit of preferring. The experience of these gentlemen has probably led them to the conclusion that it is better to spend a few minutes in investigating a case than to waste the time of the Commissioners and the force in listening to complaints that ought never to have been made.

JUDGE CONNOLLY AND PATROLMAN JOHN M'GLOIN.

Patrolman JOHN MCGLOIN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer at the Fourth District Police Court on the 13th of October. The defendant did not put in an appearance, he being still in durance on the commitment of Justice CONNOLLY, for alleged contempt of Court. Justice CONNOLLY came to testify. To the call of "Sheriff!" "Sheriff!" "Sheriff!" the "Big Judge" turned his head about with an ill-concealed attempt to make it appear that he did not know who was meant; but on being reminded that he was "too modest by half"—"too modest for a Sheriff"—came forward smiling, and was asked by Mr. ACTON: "What have you done with JOHN MCGLOIN?" To which the candidate for the Sheriffalty responded: "I have done what the law requires for contempt of Court. I can tell you nothing more than what appears in the public prints. He was impudent to the law—not to me."

Q.—Is he out? A.—He may have paid the fine to save him.

The case was adjourned until MCGLOIN can appear.

LOCKED IN.

Roundsman DU BOIS charged Officer AUGUSTUS A. EDWARDS, of the Fifth Precinct, with being in a small house, corner of West and Watt streets, used as a sort of station by a private watchman, an hour and twenty-five minutes on the morning of the 12th. EDWARDS admitted it, and explained that he went in to request the watchman to go and get him some hot bread. At the same moment the officer heard footsteps, and fearing the loss of a day's pay as fine if caught by the roundsman, pulled the door too and told the private watchman to go and see who it was—sent him out as a picket. "As soon as he got out," continued EDWARDS, "he slaps his padlock on the door and turns the key. I was obliged to stay in, though I was in a fever to get out, till he come back. He is a green watchman—not posted a bit—or he would have played smarter than that."

The result of this incarceration will probably prove to be no joke to EDWARDS.

TWO, THREE OR FOUR GEESE?

Among citizens' complaints was that of PHILIP O'CONNOR, of Greenpoint, who testified that about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., he was on the ferry-boat with a live goose under each arm, when Officer FRANCIS B. REED, of the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Precinct, asked him where he got them. "I told him right off, as I had not stolen them, it was none of his business." The officer said, "I will make it my business; get up and go with me." On the way to the Station-house, I said I wanted to go pretty fast, so I could catch the ferry-boat to go to my work after selling the geese. He caught me by the vest and pushed me along, and tore off the buttons. On proving his character he was discharged by the Sergeant. The officer brought several witnesses to prove that he did not harshly use the prisoner. O'CONNOR would have saved himself some trouble had he given the officer a proper answer.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF FURS.

Detective BENNETT arrested ABRAHAM AHRENS yesterday on a charge of having obtained a set of furs from MORRIS MAHLER, of No. 10 Walker-street. It appears that the prisoner called on the complainant a few weeks ago and represented himself as having been sent for the furs by EDWARD MULLER, of No 88 Sixth-avenue, which statement was believed and the goods delivered. As Mr. MULLER had not sent for the furs, the accused was searched for and arrested. He was fully committed for trial.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

PETER HARRIS, colored, and aged 19, arrived from Paterson, N. J., a day or two since, and met ANN SMITH, a white woman, on Tuesday night while rambling through the Five Points. ANN induced PETER to accompany her to her room in Mulberry-street, where he fell asleep. While he was in that condition ANN removed a bag from his waist, which contained a small amount of money, and then absconded. PETER awaking, discovered the theft, and caused ANN's arrest by officer DONOHUE, who arraigned her before the Court. She was committed.

INDECENT ASSAULTS.

Miss NELLIE CAULKINS, of the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-street, who caused the arrest of JOHN GRINERT a few days ago, on a charge of indecent assault, made her appearance before Justice DOWLING yesterday and preferred the necessary complaint. She says that the accused pretended that he had been sent for her by a lady, and on her accompanying him to a house near by he committed the assault. The prisoner was committed for trial. He gave a fictitious name, and is said to be well known in respectable circles.

SARAH BROWN, of No. 102 Cherry-street, seven years of age, caused the arrest of ZIGFERITY GUNTHER for an indecent assault upon her, and he was also locked up for trial.

Officer FERGUSON arrested PATRICK DALEY, a carpenter, yesterday, on a charge of committing an indecent assault upon ELLEN BLACK, aged 11 years, of No. 90 Cliff-street. The prisoner denied the charge, which he said had been trumped up in order to extort $300 from him. He was held for trial, however.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

FALSE TEETH STOLEN.

A complaint made by Mrs. LOUISE SEEDENBURG, No. 472 Broome-street, charges that ANNIE GOLDEN, a colored girl, had stolen from her a set of false teeth, valued at $150. It appeared that ANNIE had gone to Mrs. SEEDENBURG's house, looking for work, and while talking to the lady saw the teeth lying on a table, dropped a corner of her shawl over them and attempted to slip them into her pocket, all of which was seen by Mrs. SEEDENBURG, who at once gave her in custody to the Police. The prisoner, who is a native of Virginia, 28 years old, and a resident of this City, was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

STEALING A WATCH.

JOSEPH H. LANSING, of No. 14 Congress-street, a white man of middle age, charged a colored woman, 33 years of age, named SOPHIA ALLEN, with stealing his watch, valued at $100, and $10 in money, while he was in her company at No. 68 Grand-street. The prisoner admitted her guilt, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

EDWARD E. KUNZE, while standing on the sidewalk in Second-avenue looking at a target excursion, had his watch jerked from his pocket by a man named MARTIN MAHAN. KUNZE pursued the thief and overtook him, when MAHAN turned around, struck KUNZE in the face, and then continued his flight. KUNZE still pursued, and after a long chase MAHAN was intercepted by a policeman and arrested. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A SQUATTER CASE.

Senator THOMAS MURPHY made a complaint alleging that RICHARD LEE was illegally squatting upon a certain lot of land in Eighty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue, belonging to Mr. MURPHY, and that he had refused to vacate the same, notwithstanding he had been served with legal notice to do so. Mr. LEE, as a defence, claims ownership of the lot,—a claim alleged to be based on some old Harlem grant. The case was heard and not concluded.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

EXTENSIVE OPERATOR IN PIANOS.

LUCY DAVIS, a young music teacher, 23 years of age, giving her residence as Philadelphia, was arraigned upon three separate charges of stealing pianos. The first of these was preferred by C. A. MUNGER, of No. 626 Broadway, whose complaint states that on the 10th of September the prisoner called at his warerooms to hire a piano, and making a selection of one valued at $200, paid the cartage, $3, and one month's rent, $6, and giving the name of ANNIE MORAY had it sent to No. 465 Sixth-avenue. The complaint made in behalf of J. & D. WALKER, No. 1 Clinton-place, shows that this operation was duplicated in all respects four days later at their ware-rooms, except that she gave the name of ELLEN MOREY. The third charge is made by J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, from whom she hired a piano worth $400 on the 25th of September, and had it sent to No. 74 University-place. In the first two instances it is charged that she removed the pianos from No. 465 Sixth-avenue on the day of the delivery or the succeeding day, and that the instruments have not yet been found. Mr. PELTON was more fortunate, and found his property in a pawn-shop in Grand-street, where she had pawned it. The prisoner was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

CLOTHES STOLEN.

EMILE BARRIFF, No. 242 Rivington-street, alleged that MARY MILLER, while doing the family washing, had appropriated and carried away two dresses and other articles, and that when arrested she was wearing one of the dresses. She was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1657—Hayward vs. Dieffenbach.
1661—Corbett vs. Streeter.
1669—Duryea et al. vs. Hansen et al.
1671—The Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
1673—Swan vs. Dannenbaum.
1675—Sisson vs. Pierce.
1677—Thorn vs. Roper et al.
1679—Campbell vs. Little.
1681—McGhee vs. Smith.
1683—Brown vs. Oberlander.
1585—Gilmer vs. McKilben et al.

Nos.
1687—Glover vs. Hilton.
1689—Guild, Jr., vs. N. Y. Enameled Paper Collar Manf'g Co.
1635—Lyon vs. Samules.
1699—Mozzleni vs. Biscchi.
1701—Baker vs. Rogers.
1703—The Saratoga County National Bank vs. Richardson.
1707—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.
1711—Alexander vs. Rushmore.
1713—Raymond vs. Bathgate.

Part II.—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1632—Heistand vs. Otis.
871—Isaacs vs. The Third-av. RR. Co.
471—Indianapolis & Chic. RR. Co. vs. Tyng.
441—Vorhes vs. Kelly.
1672—Stagg vs. Alexander.
1708—Motz vs. Roach et al.
51—Halsey vs. Halsey.
1396—Gambrel et al. vs. Bell et al.
615—Sturges et al. vs. Roberts.
151—Cony vs. The Hudson River RR. Co.

Nos.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
346—Dobz vs. Galway.
1591—Hecker vs. Schmidt.
1359—Bendall vs. Peterson.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem RR. Co.
1504—Talman vs. Wright et al.
399—Thiele vs. Benkhermer et al.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1744—Hasselduk vs. Wirth.
1416—Makewen vs. Finigan.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
295—Lyle vs. Easton.
192—Samson vs. Terry et al.

Nos.
229—Griffith vs. Alexander et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—In Circuit Court Room—Calendar will be called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
43—Leonard vs. Sykes.
50—Scott vs. Arnold.
56—Birkett vs. Sanderson.
82—Grover vs. Strong.
84—Hoblin vs. Leverson.
92—Butter vs. Jappan.
97—Hunt vs. Harrington.

Nos.
110—Attachment of Propeller Jack Jewett.
114—Curtine vs. Crowley.
118—Rose vs. McBriar.
126—Northern R. R. C. vs. Ogdensburgh L. C. R. Co.
146—Benson vs. Rider.

General Call No. 151, Webb vs. Skinner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I—No Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3464—McDonough vs. Fettretch.
3536—Sachen vs. The Harlem Railroad Co.
8322—Frisbie vs. Barnes.

Nos.
3138—Orth vs. Sutton et al.
1106—Nickerson vs. The American Tel. Co.
3576—Pearsal et al. vs. Cahill.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
77—Duke vs. Harn.
—Bloomer vs. Slaght.
—Haughwout vs. Baleam.
114—Lee Doux vs. Braum.
95—Richardson vs. Wilcox.
127—Devlin vs. McDonald.
—Worth vs. Corning.
78—Watts vs. Jackson.
8—Lansing vs. Gilbert, Jr.
76—Cunningham vs. Whittaker.

Nos.
—Alger vs. Sharp.
86—Gilbert vs. Lockwood.
59—Linn vs. Lowenstein.
—Brown vs. Howe.
128—Demarest vs. Roberts.
129—Haas vs. Bush.
130—Geoghegan vs. Neuman.
132—Ficht vs. Delan.
133—Reed vs. Cary.
134—Fenner vs. Malloy.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

Held by Gilbert, J.—Court opens at 9 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
72—Mary F. Detorest vs. Mary J. Talmage.
76—Gustav Baer vs. Herm Dale.
78—R. L. Wolcott vs. J. M. Seaver et al.
79—H. Waterman vs. Wm. Brownson.
80—Long Island Brick Co. vs. B. G. Gray.
81—B. Meyber et al. vs. H. Fleig.
85—J. S. Myers vs. P. Campbell, Sheriff.
88—H. Michael vs. P. Campbell, Sheriff.
89—W. Solomon vs. P. Campbell, Sheriff.
90—A. Lynch vs. P. Campbell, Sheriff.
91—J. Levy vs. J. Linsky and P. Campbell, Sheriff.

Nos.
93—J. C. Terploth vs. C. Eden.
94—M. J. Frisbie vs. J. Goldsmith and another.
97—S. R. Phillips vs. W. Heath.
98—O. E. Brown vs. G. Yerance.
99—W. W. Wade vs. E. Malloy.
100—S. Alger vs. G. E. Thomas and another.
101—Jas. H. Watson vs. R. C. Eucleth and another.
102—G. W. Truntard vs. A. Silkworth.
103—D. W. Sweeter vs. Thos. Lynch.
9—J. H. Clark vs. Lucius Clark.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 23.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE LITIGATION BETWEEN THE RAILROAD COMPANIES AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The New-York and Erie Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The Commissioners of Emigration.—This is a motion made in behalf of the two railroad companies named for a peremptory *mandamus* compelling the Board of Commissioners of Emigration to admit into Castle Garden Mr. Cornelius H. Van Ness, of the Erie Company, and Mr. McDonald, of the Pennsylvania Company, who were, by a resolution of the Board, excluded therefrom in September last. The several resolutions passed by the Board in August and September, the substance of the petition, and the correspondence between the companies and the Emigration Board, were published exclusively in the law reports of the TIMES of the 20th inst. Yesterday the case came up on the merits, and also on the motion of the relators to punish the members of the Board as for a contempt, in not having obeyed the order of the Court.

The defence made by the Commissioners may be gathered from the substance of the following affidavits:

Bernard Casserly deposed that since the year 1847 he has been in the employ of the Commissioners of Emigration; that he has been Secretary of the Commission since 1852, and Secretary and General Agent since 1860 to the present time; that during all that time he has kept the minutes of the meetings and knows all about it; that the Commissioners never at any time entered into an agreement with the relators or their agents whereby the latter were to have the use and occupancy of an office in the interior of Castle Garden or elsewhere; but deponent says that access has been at all times given to the relators or their duly authorized agents to enter upon the premises at Castle Garden for the purpose of transacting business with emigrant passengers in relation to their being conveyed over the respective roads of the relators. That admission to Castle Garden has never been refused to the relators by the Commissioners, except as to the agent, John McDonald, of the Pennsylvania Road, and C. H. Van Ness, of the Erie Road. That the Commissioners did, by a resolution of Sept. 16, 1867, direct deponent as such General Agent to refuse admission to the two agents named, and the reason for such exclusion was, as deponent believes, that the interest and welfare of the emigrants required their exclusion. Deponent further says that since their exclusion the relators have not asked to be represented by other agents, and that the Commissioners of Emigration have not sought to divert emigrant travel from the roads of the relators to that of the New-York Central Railroad or any other railroad or line of travel, or to interfere with, or in any manner to injure the business or interests of the relators.

Mr. Casserly's affidavit also sets forth that the privileges extended to the Erie Company were granted to them upon the express promise, and with the explicit understanding that the said Company would not establish any agency whatever in Europe for the sale of tickets for inland transportion to emigrants to this country, and that the Company would discontinue any and all such agencies previously established in violation of such promise.

Affidavits were made by Anthon Pfeifer, Joseph Wadmann and Bernhard Kolb, to the effect that they were emigrant passengers recently arrived in New-York; that on the 10th of September, 1867, they went together to the office of Van Ness & Dreyer in Chambers-street, agents for the New-York and Erie Railway, and there presented orders received from J. N. Kass for railroad tickets, per emigrant train, to their destination, Milwaukee, Wis., and at the same time stated to the agents that they had paid for their railroad tickets in gold, and wished to know if they could not get something back of what they had paid in Europe. To this the agent replied that the fare was $15 each passenger, and he could give them nothing, and thereupon handed deponents tickets to their destination. Deponents claimed they had been defrauded of the difference between the price of gold and currency on the day they parted with their money for the tickets. The affidavits of Michael Lossing, Adam Dorsam and Theodore Wild were to the same effect. Indeed, the burden of the defence is, that Van Ness and the other agent have been guilty of selling tickets and receiving pay in gold at the same price as is charged in currency in New-York.

In reply to these charges the relators produced the affidavits of G. E. Schutze, Joseph Fisher, John P. Frank, Frederick Schlewing and others, to show that emigrants had not been swindled in this respect. Mr. Schultze testified that from April 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867, he was in the employ of the Emigrant Agent of the Erie Railway Company, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, and that afterward and up to Oct. 1, instant, he was employed by the agency of the three railroads having an emigrant agency; that deponent was specially employed at Castle Garden to see that emigrants arriving there who had purchased orders in Europe for tickets on the agents of the Erie Railway Company, and who had paid for the same in coin, should be directed to the office of Van Ness & Dreyer to receive their tickets and the amount of premiums due on their coin; that he sometimes gave the emigrant verbal instructions as to the amount to which he was entitled, and sometimes he marked it on the back of the order; that when such orders on Van Ness & Dreyer called for tickets over other roads, and the emigrants stated that they had paid in coin, deponent himself paid to the emigrant the amount of premium on such coin, and was always supplied by the agent with funds for such purpose, and he has now in his hands $100 for such purpose.

John P. Frank made an affidavit to the effect that he is an officer under John P. Cumming, United States Superintendent of Emigration in this City; that it is his duty to board emigrant passenger vessels on their arrival at New-York and report the condition of the ships and passengers; that in pursuance of orders from his superior officer he commenced early in March, 1866, to examine passengers arriving here by different vessels from Havre, France, in order to notify such of them as had purchased their inland American railroad tickets in Europe and were consigned to Messrs. Van Ness & Dreyer, agents of the Erie Railway, that on their presenting their tickets at the office of the agents, the proper premiums would be paid. He in many instances went to boarding-houses in this City for the purpose of notifying emigrants of the fact that they could get the premium on their tickets if paid in coin in Europe, and that Messrs. Van Ness & Dreyer, in every instance which came within his observation, paid the said premium. Several other affidavits were read to the same effect, after which

Mr. John E. Develin, one of the counsel for the relators, made a long argument, in which he cited numerous authorities to show that the Commissioners of Emigration are not a corporation in any sense, that they are simply public officers of the State, and as such are amenable to the Courts of law for the manner in which they discharge their duties. In answer to the objection made by the other side that a *mandamus* is not the proper remedy and hence that this motion cannot be granted, he said suppose they were to proceed in the usual way by bringing an action for damages. Suppose they had to-day a judgment against them of $25,000, what could they do? There is no property to levy upon, and the plaintiffs would be without remedy. The act passed in 1847 establishing the Emigrant Commission was a wise and much needed one. Twenty-eight thousand emigrants have landed upon our shores thus far this year. Counsel referred to the affidavits made by A. S. Diven, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, and other gentlemen, and closed by insisting that the respondents had failed wholly in giving any reason why the Company's agents should be excluded from the emigrant depot.

Mr. N. J. Waterbury, by way of reply, read an opinion given by Mr. Develin when he acted as counsel for the Commissioners, and in which it was given as sound law that the Board had a right to exclude any and every person from the premises whenever the officers became satisfied that the best interests of the emigrant demanded it. What was regarded as good law then (only a few years ago) counsel said appeared to be bad law to-day. After some comments upon the affidavits which had been read, the case was fully submitted. The decision of the Court is reserved.

For the relators, Mr. J. E. Develin, Mr. B. C. Thayer and Mr. Robert Addrews; for the respondents, Mr. N. J. Waterbury and Messrs. Rice, Wilson and Jones.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 23.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

BREACH OF COVENANT.

Chas. H. Smith vs. Timothy J. Coe.—In 1865 defendant leased of plaintiff the premises called the "Revere House," Nos. 604, 606 and 608 Broadway, under an agreement contained in the lease that defendant should not negotiate for, accept or be interested in any new lease of the premises, except through the plaintiff, previous to June 1, 1867, under a penalty of $10,000. The object of this clause in the lease was to prevent defendant from leasing the premises from the landlord over the head of plaintiff, who contemplated getting a new lease from the owner on the expiration of the lease he then held, which would expire May 1, 1867. The lease also provided that if plaintiff succeeded in getting a new lease from the owner, he should release to the defendant from May 1, 1867, to May 1, 1872, at the same rent he then paid, with such addition as plaintiff should be obliged to pay for the new lease. It was also provided that defendant should leave the premises in as good order upon the expiration of the lease as they were when he took them. This action is brought to recover the penalty of $10,000, and also $500 damages for injury done to the premises by defendant. Plaintiff charges that in violation of the covenant of the lease, defendant became interested in a new lease of the premises obtained prior to June, 1867, by Mr. Earle—the design being to defraud plaintiff and prevent his getting the lease. He also charges that at the expiration of the lease given by him to defendant, the premises were in a damaged condition, requiring $200 to put them in as good repair as when defendant entered into possession.

Testimony in proof of these charges having been introduced, defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint so far as the $10,000 penalty was concerned, on the ground that there was no consideration for this covenant in the lease, and that it was contrary to public policy in that it hindered free competition in trade. The motion was denied.

Defendant's counsel also moved to dismiss the complaint as to the $500 damage count, on the ground that plaintiff had not shown any damage to himself—he not being the owner of the premises, and not having proved that he had paid that or any other amount of damages to the owner.

The Court ruled that plaintiff was not obliged to show actual payment of damages to the owner, but might show by his lease that he was liable for such damages.

With regard to the breach of the covenant, testimony was given that defendant is now in possession of the premises, and that Earle holds the lease and pays the rent. It was also proved that defendant said to one Holbrook that he was not going to trouble himself about the new lease; that he had got a prominent hotel-keeper working for him and had "euchered Smith."

The Court charged the jury that if they believed that Mr. Earle acquired the lease at the suggestion and by the procurement of the defendant and for his benefit, there was a breach of the covenant, just as much as if the defendant had negotiated for the lease himself.

The jury was directed to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Franklin Woodruff et al. vs. Samuel A. Sawyer.—This action was brought under the following circumstances: On the 2d of October, 1862, defendant purchased from plaintiffs 2,000 sacks of salt at $1 30 per sack, which defendant alleged he directed to be shipped to Underwood & Co., a firm in Chicago. On the 3d of October or thereabouts, plaintiff brought to the store of defendant a bill of lading or shipping receipt purporting to be executed by the agent of the New-York Central Railroad, and within the usual time a bill was presented for 3,000 sacks of salt, which included the 2,000 sacks in question and 1,000 others as to which there was no dispute. The 2,000 sacks were the same that had been five or six days previously purchased by another party for Mellen & Co. in Chicago, but on its being examined on board the barge on which it was shipped it was rejected. The barge went on her way, and plaintiffs then went to the railroad company and had the bill of lading altered, or a new one made out, consigning the salt to Underwood & Co., under the purchase by defendant. The packages, when shipped, were marked "P. R. & M.," the initials of the firm of Mellen & Co. in Chicago, and not being changed afterward, failed to reach Underwood & Co. These facts were admitted, and the only one at issue was whether defendant consented to accept the bill of lading as presented with a knowledge of the circumstances as above stated. One of the plaintiffs' testified that defendant gave no especial direction as to how the salt should be marked, and that when he presented the bill of lading to defendant the circumstances under which it was prepared were stated, and that defendant made no objection thereto. Defendant, on the other hand, testified that he did give especial direction that the sacks should be marked "Underwood & Co.," and that he had no recollection of any explanation of the circumstances connected with the bill of lading having been made to him as testified by plaintiffs.

The Court charged the jury that the rule of law was that where a party bought merchandise to be sent to a distant place, and gave directions for it to be delivered, the shipper or seller was bound to put on it some distinguishing mark, so as reasonably to insure its delivery to the proper persons at its place of destination. If the plaintiff had procured a change in the bills of lading without any corresponding change in the marks on the goods or taking any steps to insure a change of delivery from that originally entered on it, he had not fulfilled his duty in that respect. But if the plaintiff had, when he delivered the bill of lading, informed defendant of all the circumstances of its alteration, and with a full knowledge of them defendant accepted the bill of lading, he was bound by it as to the delivery. The jury must decide as to this point from the evidence, conflicting as it was, before them.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant for the value of the salt.

For plaintiffs, G. Y. Jenks; for defendant, M. Nash.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ABNER B. NEWCOMB CASE.

The examination in the matter of the United States *vs.* Abner B. Newcomb, an Ex-Deputy Marshal, was commenced on Tuesday and continued yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN. The complaint against the accused is, that he conspired with a man named Brockway to obtain the release of a certain Wm. W. Dow from an indictment of counterfeiting in Maine, in consideration of a money payment of over $700. To accomplish this it is alleged that they took rooms in Bleecker-street, fitted them up with a press, plates and all the machinery for counterfeiting, printed off a few sheets of spurious 25 cent stamps, and then made a seizure of the premises they themselves had fitted up, alleging that Dow had given them the information on which they had acted, and hoping thus to secure his release.

The only witness examined thus far was Wm. W. Dow, who was present in Court under the charge of a New-Hampshire police officer, who detains him under a charge of passing counterfeit money. The testimony sets forth that in January last he was under indictment in Maine for selling counterfeit currency; that in company with Brockway he went to Reeves' billiard saloon, in Sixth-avenue, New-York, and there met the defendant Newcomb; that he had told Newcomb he had come according to appointment made through Brockway to try and get his case settled, and further had said to him, "I have made arrangements with Brockway to pay $750, and furnish a plate and press," to which Newcomb replied, "Any arrangements you make with Brockway will be right;" Subsequently they had many meetings together, most of them at Brockway's house in Mercer-street; on one occasion the back and front plates of a twenty-five cent stamp were brought out of a back room; Newcomb looked at them and said they would do, and that he would make the seizure that night; a press was bought in Fulton-street, witness finding the money, and that same day the press, the plates, some paper and ink were placed in a room on the third floor of a house in Bleecker-street, which Brockway had taken for a month; witness was sent ahead to loosen the screws, so that the door would burst open easily, and that night the "seizure" was made; witness did not know this of his own knowledge, for he was not present when it was done, but next day Newcomb told him he had made a special report of the seizure to Col. Young, at Washington, and that his (Dow's) order of release would come in a few days; on these representations witness authorized Mrs. Brockway to hand over to Newcomb $750, which he (witness) had deposited with her for this express purpose; he had never got any release from the indictment; was indicted for counterfeiting in New-Hampshire, and also for being concerned in a bank robbery in Maine; had used the name "C. G. Scott" at times; declined to answer if he ever went bail for a man named Wilson, before Judge Russel, under the name of Scott, because the answer would tend to criminate him; the first time he ever saw Col. Wood was when that official arrested him as a fugitive from justice; that was in January last; this was at the Marshal's office, in the presence of Newcomb and Marshall Murray; Wood asked witness if he had ever paid Newcomb any money, and he answered. "No;" Col. Wood then told me that I lied, and ordered my arrest by Mr. Gaylord; previous to this I was assured by Murray, Wood & Newcomb that if I did certain things I should be freed from the Maine indictment; he had known Brockway for four or five years, but not intimately; witness had business transactions with Brockway, but declined to say what the nature of the transactions was; the subject of entering upon this prosecution against Newcomb was first proposed sometime after Brockway's conviction; the $750 referred to was paid to witness by Judge Eastman at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; gave a mortgage therefor on personal property in Manchester; this was about ten days before the seizure of the Bleecker-street establishment.

The case was then adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

For the United States, Mr. S. G. Courtney; for the defendant, Mr. John Sedgwick.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 23.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Petition of John L. Brown, Trustees, &c., of Adaline M. Hunter et al.; report confirmed and order granted. National Bank of the Metropolis *vs.* Alexander M. White; order of reference granted. In the Matter of the Application for the Appointment of a General Guardian of Fanny Hohenthal; report of Referee confirmed and order granted. Wm. Wagner *vs.* Franz Ruppert et al.; judgment ordered and motion for allowance denied. Jaffray et al. *vs.* Elias E. Balcom; motion granted. Harting *vs.* Fischer et al.; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 23.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Fitzpatrick *vs.* Koestner; default set aside and cause restored to calendar; $7 costs to abide event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

A long calendar was disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions.

Frederick C. Horton, a genteel-looking young man, was arraigned for trial on an indictment for bigamy, in marrying one Mary Matilda Thorn, on the 2d day of June last, while his wife Cornelia A. Elyra, to whom he was previously married on the 13th of September, 1859, was still alive and in good health, and not having been legally divorced. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. Judge RUSSEL sentenced him to the State Prison for only one year, in view of the fact that the authorities were informed by the prisoner of the recent conspiracy of a number of parties to murder their keepers, and then escape from the tombs. A large number of interested ladies were in Court, and after the sentence had been pronounced, they vented their indignation upon the prisoner and his counsel, Mr. Kintzing, in terms loud and deep.

Michael Murphy pleaded guilty to stealing a lot of wrapping paper, value of $170, from his employers, Russel C. Root & Co., No 13 Trinity-place. Remanded for sentence.

Charles A. Damouriez *alias* Denganierre, indicted for forgery in the third degree, in forging a bank check purporting to be signed by James L. Davis, on the Tradesmens' National Bank, for $5,000, and passing the same on Beekman & Hollins, stockbrokers, No. 24 Broad-street, in payment for stock, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. Other indictments are pending against the prisoner.

Michael Anderson was tried and convicted for robbery in the first degree in assaulting William Jones in Roosevelt-street, tripping him up, and stealing from his person by force and violence one watch and chain valued at $25. Sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Edward Snyder was tried and convicted of stealing a watch and chain valued at $55 from Paul Wakert, No. 426 Pearl-street. The complainant testified that the prisoner met him in the street and grabbed his watch and ran off, but was caught before he had gone far. Remanded for sentence.

William Casson, *alias* Easton, was arraigned on an indictment for forgery in the third degree, in forging a draft, purporting to have been drawn by James Duncan & Co., for $125 on the Merchants' Bank, and passing the same on Geo. W. Sherman, No. 187 Wooster-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Henderson pleaded guilty of petit larceny, stealing a pair of ear-rings, value of $25, from Sarah A. Williams, No. 35 Laurens-street. Sentenced to Penitentiary for six months.

Patrick Mooney pleaded guilty of an assault on Martin Black with a razor, with intent to do him bodily harm by cutting him on the neck. Remanded for sentence.

Joseph Smith, James Gardner and Henry Marsden were arraigned for robbery in the first degree. The papers showed that the prisoners were arrested in front of Rosenthal's pawn-office, Chrystie-street, on the 11th of September last. upon suspicion, aroused by their movements. Upon searching them, three gags, a razor, woolen mask, loaded whip and other articles, meant evidently for no good purpose, were found. There had been no overt act committed, and the prosecution of the case was abandoned. Smith and Marsden were released from custody, but Gardner was held under the charge of being leader of the Tombs gang of jail-breakers.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Michael Weaver and George Wilson, convicted of burglary in the second degree at the August term of this Court, were brought up to-day for sentence, the prisoners having been engaged in the late attempt at revolt in the City Prison. The offence for which they were convicted was burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Elisha A. Corey, No. 5 East Thirty-third-street, on the 6th of July last, and stealing property to the value of $75. They are said to be old offenders. Sentenced to the State Prison severally for the term of five years.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* James Malloy; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edwin Bolither; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Carrul Daly; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Peitro Castinnido; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Holmes; burglary.
The People *vs.* Reuben Elliott; burglary.
The People *vs.* Patrick Sullivan; assault and battery, felonious.
The People *vs.* John W. Bird, John Bantepper; robbery.
The People *vs.* Catharine Waters; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Jones, Mary Ann Campbell; petty larceny.
The People *vs.* Rudolph Zingleman; burglary.
The People *vs.* Morris O. Gorman; forgery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 23, 1867.

$40,500	U.S.6s,'81.C.	111⅝	100	Atlantic Mail	117¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112⅛	300	do	117⅜
15,000	do	112⅛	100	do	117½
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s R., '62	108⅞	1'0	Bos. Water P...s30	15¾
5,000	do	114	200	do	15¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109½	100	do	16
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅛	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	55
20,000	do	109⅛	200	do...b30	55
16,000	do	109⅛	200	do	55
1,000	do	109⅛	20	Adams Ex.	67
2,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	106⅞	40	do	67¼
10,000	do	106⅞	200	do	67½
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	106⅞	22	Mer. Union Ex.	25
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	105	100	N. Y. Cen....s30	110¼
15,000	do 3d Series	104⅞	100	do	110⅜
10,000	do	104⅝	100	do...s10	110⅜
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	107⅛	100	do...b10	110½
4,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...C	107⅛	100	do	110⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	61⅜	100	do	110½
3,000	do....2d call	61⅝	150	do	110⅝
10,000	do	61½	30	do	110
6,000	do	61	100	do....2d call	110
30,000	do...s10	61	2,0	Erie R.	71¼
4,000	Tenn 5s. ex-c.	64⅞	1800	do	71⅛
10,000	do	64¼	100	do...s30	71¼
1,000	Missouri 6s	107	100	do	71⅜
2,000	Virginia 6s, x c.	47	100	do	71½
5,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	26⅝	600	do	71⅝
8,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	88⅞	100	do	71
9,000	Erie 1st M.	108½	200	do	71¼
4,000	Erie 3d M.	99⅝	4.0	do....2d call	71½
2,000	do	99½	200	do	70⅞
2,000	Hudson R. 1st M.	104	400	do	70¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.B.	104	250	do	70½
5,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s	111½	16	Reading R.	96½
3,000	Tol. & Wab. E b	70	200	do...s10	96⅝
10,000	G. W. R. 2d M.	74	400	do	96¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	95	200	do	96⅜
6,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95	300	do...s30	97
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	1000	do	96¾
110	Bank of Commerce	116⅝	100	do....2d call	97
66	Nassau Bank	105	200	do...b30	97⅛
60	Canton Co.	43⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R.	108½
100	do....2d call	43¼	400	do....2d call	108⅝
200	do	43	200	M. S. & N. I.	79½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	19	100	do	79⅝
100	do	18	400	do...s30	79⅜
200	do	17¾	7	Ill. Cen. R.	123
100	do	17	400	Clev. & Pitts.	82
200	do....2d call	17½	400	do	81½
100	Mar. Min. Co.	8	800	do	81¼
400	West. U. Tel....s60	33⅝	400	do....2d call	81
100	do	33⅝	600	Chi. & N. W.	46⅝
55	do	33½	500	do	46¾
80	do	33⅝	1000	do	47
100	do	33⅝	500	do....2d call s30	47
100	do...2d call s60	33½	300	do	47⅛
700	do...s60	33	600	Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅝
800	do	33⅛	200	do	65¾
300	do	33⅛	25	do	65½
100	do...s30	33½	100	do....2d call	66
50	do...b15	33¼	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	101⅝
100	Mariposa Pr.	16½	1000	Chi. & R. I.	95
50	do	16⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	43⅝
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	145⅝	100	do...b30	43⅞
300	do	145⅞	200	Mil. & St. Paul. P.	64
3	Amer. Ex.	66	400	do...s60	64
			300	do....2d call	64
			200	Tol. W. & W.	44
			200	do	40
			100	P., F. W. & Chi.	98
			300	do	97⅛
			300	do	97⅜
			200	do	97⅜
			100	do...s30	97¼
			101	Del., L. & W.	111⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, C '81	111⅝	50	M. U. Ex.	26
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64	109⅝	100	Adams Ex. Co.	67
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅝	100	N. Y. Cen.	110⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., new iss	106⅞	200	do	111
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	101	300	do....2d call	110⅞
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	104⅝	100	Erie R.	71⅛
10,000	O. & M. C.	27	100	Reading R.	97¼
20,000	do	27⅜	100	do	97⅛
20,000	do....2d call	27⅛	200	do....2d call	97⅜
100	West. U. T.	33⅝	100	M. So. & N. I.	79⅝
300	do...s60	33⅜	200	do	79½
100	Quicksilver	17⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	82
100	do	17⅝	100	do	82⅛
200	do	17⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. R.	46⅝
100	do	17⅝	100	do...s30	46⅝
200	Canton Co.	43	200	do	46½
200	Mar. Pf.	14	200	do....2d call	46¾
50	do	13	900	Chi. & N.W.P.	65⅝
100	Pacific Mail	145⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	101⅝
300	do	145⅞	500	Chic. & R. I.	95⅝
100	do	145⅝	700	do	95⅝
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	68	200	do	95½
			100	do	95
			100	Mil. & St. P. R.	43
			100	M. & St. P. Pf.	64⅛
			400	Tol. W. & W.	40
			300	P. F. W. & C.	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

800	Canton Co.	43⅝	400	Reading R.	96⅝
200	Mar. Min. Pr.	14⅝	1000	do	96⅞
205	Pacific Mail	145⅝	100	do	96⅝
480	Atlantic Mail	117⅝	200	do	96⅝
200	West. Union...b10	33⅜	100	do...b3	96⅞
300	do	33⅝	400	do	96⅝
100	do...s60	33⅝	400	do...s3	96⅝
100	do	33⅝	100	do	96⅜
100	do...b10	33⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	110⅝	100	do	82
400	do	110⅝	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅝
100	do...b15	110⅝	100	do	95⅝
100	do...b3	110⅞	200	do	95⅜
300	do	110⅞	300	do...b3	95⅝
200	do...b10	110⅝	600	do	95⅝
1500	Erie R.	71⅛	1200	Chi. & N.W.R.	47⅛
400	do	71⅜	400	do	47⅛
200	do...s10	71⅜	200	do...b3	47⅛
100	do...b3	71⅜	200	do...c	47⅛
100	Hudson R.	125⅝	1800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	66⅛
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅝	300	do...c	66⅛
400	do	79⅝	200	do...s60	66⅛
300	do...c	79⅝	300	do...s3	66⅛
400	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	27	100	West. U. Tel....b10	33⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	17	106	do	33⅝
100	Mar. Pref.	13⅝	200	Hud. R. R.	125
100	do...b10	13⅝	850	Adams Ex. Co.	67
100	N.Y. Cen. R.	110⅞	600	Reading R.	97⅛
100	do...b15	111	800	Clev. & Pitts.	82
800	do...c	71⅝	100	do	82⅝
800	Erie Railroad	71⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	95⅝
1200	do	71⅛	100	do	95⅝
300	do...b3	71⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	47⅛
200	do...c	71⅛	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅝
100	do...b10	71⅛	100	do...s15	65⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex. $25 p	26	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	55
100	Mariposa	8	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64
200	Mariposa...P	14⅝	100	do...b10	64
800	N. Y. Cen.	110⅝	100	do	63⅞
200	do	110⅝	10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26
200	do	110⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol....x-d	102
300	do	110⅞	200	Mich. S. & N.	78⅞
100	do...b3	110⅞	600	do	78⅞
1200	Erie R.	70⅞	200	do	78⅝
100	do...b10	70⅞	200	do...b3	78⅞
300	do...s3	70⅞	400	do...s10	78⅝
200	do	70⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	81⅞
100	do...b3	71	200	do...b10	81⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	66⅞	300	C., R. I. & P.	94⅞
100	Boston W. P....s10	15	100	Chi. & N. W.	46⅞
300	Reading R.	97⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65⅞
2200	do	97⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day have scarcely varied from 143⅝@⅞ ℘ cent., or ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. higher than the last price of Tuesday. The Cash Gold continues comparatively scarce, and the speculators lend their balances free of interest on the Currency advanced by the borrower. The Treasury Office has not been a seller for a week or ten days past, while in the receipt of $300,000 or $400,000 for Customs. The amount of Gold and Gold Notes in Bank is, by this process, reduced quite low, though this will only be for a few days longer, as the November Gold interest comes out of the Treasury next week. The partial stir in Foreign Exchange yesterday on the Liverpool Bank failure is already over, and Bills are dull to-day at 108⅞ for 60 days on London, standard bankers, and there is a good supply of Merchant bills made against the exports of Cotton and Breadstuffs at 107⅝@⅞ ℘ cent. Short sight Bankers' Exchange is 109⅝@⅞ ℘ cent. There was unusual ease in Money among the Stock Brokers to-day, the offerings at 7 ℘ cent. being quite free at some of the Banks, as well as from private lenders. Singular to say, Stocks are, to all appearances, unsettled in the temper of speculation, since money eased up from the sharp demand of last week. The Public Funds are dull to-day, and while a large business is doing in the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous Stocks at the Boards of the Stock Exchange and in the Long Room, it is marked by frequent and violent ups and downs in the leading speculative Stocks, Erie being most conspicuous for its repeated changes from 71⅛ to 69⅞ to 71⅛ again, and down to 70 ℘ cent. The best of the Dividend roads are weaker than yesterday, with considerable disposition to bear them. This is especially marked on Reading, which went down to 96, but recovered to 97⅛@97⅜ ℘ cent. The Northwest Common Stock attracts a good measure of speculation, and the price is held comparatively firm on the Street rumor that some strong party has the Stock in charge. At the same time the Preferred Stock yields to the prevailing indecision of the market. Pacific Mail is 1 ℘ cent. lower; the Express Stocks and Western Telegraph steady, and Quicksilver and Mariposa Preferred lower than they have sold for several years past. At the last Open Board the sales of Michigan Southern were pressed down to 78⅝, while Reading was in demand at the full recovery noticed above, and New-York Central and Erie quite active at 110⅞ for the former and 70⅞ for Erie.

After the late Boards broke up there was renewed excitement in the Long Room on the Railways, generally, and great apparent eagerness to sell the whole market down, beginning with Erie at 70@69⅞@69⅝ ℘ cent. But these offerings were soon met by buyers, and the price turned up to 71 ℘ cent. again, influencing a firmer feeling in nearly all the New-York and Western roads. There was also a continued demand for Reading.

The Foreign Exchanges closed weaker; London, 60 days, 108⅝@⅞ ℘ cent. Bankers' and 107⅝@⅞ for Merchant Bills. Some Southern Bank indorsements are reported to have sold very cheap, the bills being drawn against Cotton to France.

The following were the late quotations in the Long Room and on Broad-street, between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅞	Northwest	47⅛	47⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅜	112⅛	N. West Pref.	65⅞	65⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅞	108¾	Rock Island	95⅞	95⅝
N. Y. Central	110⅞	110⅝	Fort Wayne	96⅞	97
Erie	71⅞	71	W. U. Telegraph	33⅝	33⅛
Hudson	127⅝	127	St. Paul Pref.	65	64
Reading	97⅞	97⅞	Pacific Mail	146⅛	145⅝
Mich. Southern	79⅞	79	American Gold	143⅞	143⅞
Pittsburgh	83	82	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	61⅜	61			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	143⅛	5-20 cou., 1867	106⅞
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	111⅝	Oregon ½ yearly,'81	106⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅝	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	115
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	5 ℘ cent. cou'n, 1871	118⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	112⅛	10-40 registered	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	106⅞	7 3-10 3d series	104⅞

And the following for the State Bonds. There is a further rise of 1 ℘ cent. on Missouris, sales at 107 ℘ cent., which includes the 36 ℘ cent. overdue coupons. There was a larger offering, cash and on sellers' options, of Tennessees, new, and the price receded to 61 ℘ cent:

N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois 6 ℘c War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	98
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. Ln.	98⅞
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	91⅝	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	64
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	101	Tennessee new bds.	61
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅞	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	50⅞
Illinois reg., 1861	100⅞	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	50⅞
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1865	101⅞	Missouri 6s	106⅞
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	82⅞
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅞	Missouri Pacific R. is	106⅞
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	California 7s	125⅞
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅞	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101⅞		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	119	Market	113
Union	118	Nassau	108
America	138	Shoe and Leather	112
National	107	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	107	Continental	105
State of New-York	110	St. Nicholas	104
Commerce	116⅛	Marine	140
Ocean	103	Commonwealth	108⅛
Bank of North Am'a	106	Fourth National	106
Metropolitan	132		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94⅞	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n. bds	82⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94⅞	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E's	90	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	82⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n	90⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. eq. bonds	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	110	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	91⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	110	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	95
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	106⅞	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	99⅞	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	89	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch 1st M.	105
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	87
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. 8-'82	108	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Alton S.F. Inc.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93⅞	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	87⅞
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Peninsula R.R. bonds	75
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86⅞
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	105	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	117⅞	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	103
Alton & T. H. 2d. M pfd	83	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	65
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	69	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89		

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway earnings for the third week in October were:

1867	$352,840 75
1866	282,236 15
Increase	$70,604 60

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,320,247 04: payments, $1,772,812 96; balance, $113,868,118 17. The receipts include for Customs, $294,000; Gold Notes, $427,000.

The Produce exports from this port last week were $4,355,743, against $4,680,159 same week last year. Included in the exports were 3,972 bales of Cotton.

The Montreal *Witness* of Oct. 22 says of the failure of the Commercial Bank of Canada:

"Yesterday there were ominous signs and hints of impending calamity in financial circles, from which even the uninitiated might infer something serious; but the facts did not become known generally till this morning. The managers of the Commercial Bank, which has long been in a bad way, had been seeking aid from other banking institutions, to enable them to sustain a steady run which had set in upon them, and not being successful, had to announce a suspension of specie payments. As is usual on such occasions, they hope to pay all debts and save something for the stockholders; and it is to be hoped that this hope will prove well-founded. The fact that both of the old banks of the Upper Province have failed badly, while that Province has been steadily advancing in population, products and wealth, indicates that there was something wrong in their system of management. The error, we think, lay in being got up by a class or circle, for the benefit of a class or circle, and the idea that those connected therewith were entitled to accommodation. This led to favoritism, and large accounts, and a neglect, which might almost be characterized as haughty, of small, quiet transactions, however safe and, in the aggregate, profitable. We copy the following particulars from the *Herald*.

"The announcement of the stoppage of the Commercial Bank will be found elsewhere. This bank had the largest capital of any in the Province except the Bank of Montreal, having $4,000,000 paid up. According to the last account from the Audit Office, its total assets were $9,068,821, against liabilities, as follows:

Deposits	$3,033,462
Circulation	1,226,439
Due other banks	225,343
Total	$4,585,244

The assets were:

Coin, Government securities and notes of and debts due by other banks	$1,507,222
Landed property	277,687
Notes discounted	6,783,129
Other debts	500,683
Total	$9,068,721

This is a large apparent surplus; but it must be remembered that little more than a month ago, a competent committee advised the cutting down of the nominal capital by 40 per cent., so that these figures cannot be taken to represent any important facts. The report, however, may be taken to afford a fair guarantee for the stock being not wholly worthless, although it is of course known that the Bank has suffered loss from the failure of BUCHANAN & Co., and otherwise, since that report was made.

The *Gazette* of this morning indulges in some angry and most unbusiness-like reflections on an alleged refusal of the Bank of Montreal to aid the Commercial Bank. One would think from the *Gazette* that the chief blame of this failure lies not on the bank which has got itself into trouble, but on the bank which refuses to help it out. But, did the Bank of Montreal refuse to help the Commercial Bank? On the contrary, while obliged to limit its own customers and charge them high rates, it lent, according to the *Gazette*, $500,000 to the Commercial Bank some weeks ago, upon a special security; and it was willing to go further now, on adequate security being forthcoming. Ought any bank go further to aid another?"

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	18,600
Flour, bbls.	25,748	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	7,516
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	390	Cut Meats, pkgs.	152
Wheat, bushels	101,629	Lard, pkgs.	570
Corn, bushels	91,278	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	262
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	669
Oats, bushels	49,636	Petroleum, bbls.	4,629

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $10 25@$10 37 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 254 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been very moderately inquired for, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair supply, and limited demand at drooping prices. Middling grades are quoted at 19c.@20½c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 1,340 bales, against receipts of 3,979 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,997
Receipts last week	10,019
Receipts preceding week	8,015
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	45,877
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	484,240
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports for the week	3,972
Exports since Sept. 1	14,539
Exports since Jan. 1	367,024
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	38,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	93,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	19,300
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	95,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, opening at steady prices, but closing heavily at a partial reduction of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$8 90; very poor to good extra State at $9 50@$10 10; good to choice extra State at $10 15@$10 45; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 60@$10 40 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$8 90
Extra State	9 50@10 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 60@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 45@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 50@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $9 85@$16 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request at $7@$9 30 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $6 60 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $7 for Calorie, and $7 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 450 bbls. and sacks at $11 25@$13 75 ℘ bbl. or 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in comparatively moderate demand to-day, opening firmly, but closing heavily at a reduction of about 2c. a bushel on Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 93,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, at $2 25@$2 26½; No. 2 do., at $2 17@$2 20, closing at $2 17@$2 18; No. 3 do., at $2 10@$2 11; White Genesee on private terms, and Amber State at $2 65 ℘ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at firmer prices, but closed tamely at lower and declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 98,000 bushels, at $1 36@$1 41, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 39@$1 40½, afloat; $1 36½@$1 38 for unsound ℘ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in at $1 63@$1 66½ for Western ℘ bushel. Barley has been in more demand, and prime lots have been quoted higher, while common has been reported lower; sales have been made of 52,500 bushels, at $1 50@$1 53, chiefly $1 53, for Canada West, and $1 30@$1 35 for Western and State ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has been neglected and nominal in price. Oats have been fairly active, opening more firmly, but closing quite heavily. We quote new Western closing at from 81c.@81½c. ℘ bushel; sales 58,000 bushels, mainly to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during seventy-two hours, prior to 10½ A. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1867: Robert Brainard, Buffalo, wheat; Simcoe, Buffalo, corn; M. D. Mercer, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; H. M. Barnes, Oswego, wheat; C. F. Hill, Buffalo, corn; Frank Chisholm, Buffalo, oats; H. R. Rough, Buffalo, barley; S. M. Pease, Buffalo, oats; Nellie Curtis, Buffalo, corn; Frank Alvord, Buffalo, corn; J. B. Taylor, Buffalo, oats, &c.; H. E. Mordoff, Buffalo, flour, &c.; F. B. Wetling, Buffalo, oats; Minnie F. Howe, Buffalo, corn; Susannah Fonda, Buffalo, corn; W. H. Wolfe, Buffalo, corn; C. P. Gregg, Buffalo, wheat; H. McQuatters, Oswego, wheat, &c.; C. K. Tinney, Oswego, wheat; Wm. Petre, Buffalo, oats; A. B. Cornell, Buffalo, wheat; Fayette, Buffalo, corn; Universe, Buffalo, corn; Fred. Barnard, Buffalo, wheat; Montezuma, Rochester, flour, &c.; J. R. Bentley, Jr., Buffalo, barley; G. D. Clute, Buffalo, corn; J. S. Peckham, Buffalo, oats; T. J. Harwick, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Matt. Roe, Salina, barley and flour; Hank & Jimmie, Syracuse, flour and salt; Oliver Breed, Oswego, wheat; Henry Lewis, Oswego, wheat; Nellie B. Card, Buffalo, corn; H. S. Armstrong, Buffalo, corn; Port Gibson, Buffalo, oats; John Disney, Buffalo, wheat; Minnehaha, Buffalo, wheat; Canarsie, Buffalo, wheat; Oconta, Buffalo, wheat; Calimachus, Buffalo, corn; M. Cavanaugh, Rochester, flour; T. W. Furbeck, Buffalo, oats; J. S. Forger, Oswego, wheat; Beaufort, Buffalo, corn; J. B. Avery, Buffalo, barley; Hanford Smith, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; D. D. Campbell, Buffalo, rye; Fairfax Wellington, Buffalo, wheat; Mary D, Buffalo, corn; William B. Schobey, Oswego, peas and flour; Lady Jane, Buffalo, corn; Fall Brook, No. 18, Buffalo, corn; Chas. Ogden, Buffalo, corn; Kearsarge, Buffalo, Oats; Ed. Merry, Oswego, barley; Major Anderson, Buffalo, corn; E. W. Griffen, Buffalo, oats; Thomas Kimball, Buffalo, oats; S. Butterfield, Buffalo, corn; Kanawha, Buffalo, corn; J. J. Rowland, Buffalo, wheat; C. Woods, Oswego, barley; J. Allen, Buffalo, wheat; Frank Brodeck, Lockport, flour and apples; Emma King, Buffalo, corn; L. R. King, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; A. M. Gray, Buffalo, oats and apples; S. C. Campbell, Buffalo, corn; Wm. Clark, Jr., Buffalo, wheat; Minnie Thorn, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Robt. Stackdale, Buffalo, corn; B. J. Hawd, Buffalo, corn; W. H. Peabody, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Jas. Faulkner, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Handy Andy, Oswego, wheat; Dunderburg, Buffalo, oats; Henry M. Arnett, Buffalo, corn; R. Pritchard, Oswego, wheat; Colorado, Oswego, wheat; Three Brothers, Buffalo, corn and apples; William Gere, Buffalo, corn; Mc or, Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. H. Plaisted, Buffalo, corn; L. K. McKibben, Buffalo, corn; A. M. Hitchcock, Buffalo, corn; Arabian, Oswego, barley; H. A. Dorn, Buffalo, oats; S. W. Scott, Buffalo, corn; E. C. Willard, Buffalo, barley, &c.; Lewis Selye, Buffalo, corn; Lockport, Rochester, flour; R. S. Sperry, Buffalo, wheat and apples; Holley, Buffalo, oats; St. John, Buffalo, corn; John Austin, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Wm. P. Henry, Buffalo, corn; E. M., Oswego, wheat; David Ellis, Buffalo, corn; M. W. Evans, Buffalo, wheat; C. Shoemaker, Buffalo, corn; N. S. Niles, Buffalo, wheat; J. E. Marsh, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Ella Ward, Buffalo, corn; Dorset, Buffalo, corn; Tom Guest, Buffalo, corn; W. W. Wells, Buffalo, corn; A. S. Carpenter, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Stonewall, Oswego, wheat; Roscoe Conkling, Buffalo, corn; Jefferson Collins, Buffalo, corn; Niagara, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Setter, Buffalo, oats; A. Hooning, Buffalo, corn, &c.; B. B. Burt, Buffalo, corn; Inka, Oswego, wheat and flour; L. D. Cummings, Buffalo, corn; Lockport, Buffalo, oats, &c.; William Walker, Buffalo, corn; George Harris, Buffalo, barley; Abram Wood, Buffalo, barley, &c.; Major Keller, Buffalo, corn; Seth C. Roberts, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Housatonic, Buffalo, corn; C. Herman, Buffalo, barley, &c.; W. J. Dunlap, Buffalo, corn; Frank Tuttle, Buffalo, corn; Star No. 2, Buffalo, wheat; Helen Hosley, Buffalo, wheat; Lucy Dean, Buffalo, corn; Sab Merry, Buffalo, corn; S. A. Gillespie, Buffalo, corn; P. P. E. Billings, Buffalo, corn; Katy Culver, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Wethey, Syracuse, wheat and barley; Martha M. Thompson, Buffalo, barley; J. R. Wild, Lockport, flour; Mathias Smith, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Thos. Kearney, Buffalo, wheat; Delaware, Buffalo, corn, &c.; J. S. Cronise, Buffalo, corn; Richard W. Owens, Buffalo, barley, &c.; John H. Starin, Buffalo, wheat; R. Sears, Buffalo, barley; John Pease, Buffalo, corn; E. J. Hawley, oats, &c.; G. L. Burrows, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Chas. Bates, Buffalo, corn; Rock, Buffalo, corn; J. J. Spencer, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Frank Duester, Oswego, wheat; Kate Green, Buffalo, corn; Freedom, Buffalo, corn; Royal Phelps, Buffalo, corn; Estella, Buffalo, oats; W. C. Jacus, Buffalo, corn; Charlie, Buffalo, oats; Geo. P. Russ, Buffalo, corn; J. Shoemaker, Buffalo, wheat; John Cady, Buffalo, wheat; Elon St. John, Buffalo, barley, &c.; Geo. Gox, Buffalo, corn; A. A. Bradley, Buffalo, corn; Martha Carley, Buffalo, wheat; Evergreen City, Buffalo, corn; Giles Hawley, Buffalo, corn; F. A. Van Buren, Buffalo, corn; W. & J. Thompson, Buffalo, oats; J. Shaw, Buffalo, corn; Humboldt, Buffalo, corn; Hiram D. Fox, Buffalo, corn; Libbie, Buffalo, wheat; Jacob A. Wartz, Oswego, barley; A. F. Wolcott, Buffalo, corn; Thos. Curran, Buffalo, wheat.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate request at 65c.@95c. 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request to-day, including American, at 35c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ℘ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@65c. ℘ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ℘ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℘ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℘ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at former prices.

LUMBER—Has been very quiet in this market at essentially unaltered prices. The Albany *Argus* says: "The trade through the district has been good with prospect for an active business henceforward to the close. The receipts still run in excess of those of last year, and the stocks are well assorted. The shipments during the week have been large. The business in coarse Lumber has been full as active as that in clear, and prices are steadily supported. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago are again very large. For the week ending the 19th, the quantity received is reported at 26,025,000 feet, 6,000,000 feet larger than the receipts of the week previous. The shipments for the week were 14,065,000 feet, about the same as the week previous. Allowing 5,000,000 feet for local consumption and there is a large addition to stocks. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Oct. 21, were:

Buffalo	5,202,400 feet.
Oswego	5,907,400 "
Total	11,110,800 "
Previous week	12,287,000 "
Decrease	1,176,200 "

The decrease at Buffalo, during the week, is only 800,000 feet, which is much less than was anticipated. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week in October were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	12,267,300	1,772	....	1,385,700
1867	15,390,700	176	....	440,000

Of the lumber received, 10,190,200 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 5,200,500 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 23 were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	261,061,300	37,277	115,533	23,417,800
1867	325,546,800	22,871	57,533	30,446,400

Showing an increase in receipts of lumber of over 64,485,500 feet.

We quote Freights:

To New-York, ℘ M	$1 50@$1 75
To Bridgeport and New Haven	2 25@ 2 50
To Norwich and Middletown	2 75@ 3 00
To Hartford	3 00@ 3 25
To Providence and Fall River	2 75@ 3 00
To Philadelphia	3 50@ 4 50
To Baltimore and Washington	—@ 5 00
To Richmond and Petersburgh	—@ 5 50
To Boston, for soft	—@ 5 50
for hard	—@ 6 50

METALS—Have been inactive, and buyers have had any existing advantage.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack demand at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 56c.@68c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57c. ℘ gallon; do. in bond, 47½c.@48c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$4; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand and depressed in price, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 62½c.@82½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 10@$1 13 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand and heavy in price. We quote at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude; 13½c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@35c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 50c.@51c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon. The receipts at this port have been over 4,000 bbls. a day, thus far, this week, making the total receipts since Jan. 1, 1,066,800 against 824,260 bbls. same time last year. Exports hence since Jan. 1, 24,555,000 gallons, against 26,205,060 gallons same time last year.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand to-day, but at lower prices. Sales since our last 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 43 for Western Mess, closing at $21 37 regular way, and $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 120 pkgs. Bacon has been more active to-day, 750 boxes Western Cumberland Cut and short ribbed sold, for December delivery, also 105 boxes City Cumberland Cut and long clear, same delivery, p. t. Lard has been in less demand at declining rates; sales have been reported since our last of 110 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c., ℘ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $16@$28 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 65 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet; 70 bbls. Western sold at $29 50@$30. Butter has been in fair request at 34c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@35c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 8c.@17c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	38 @42
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	37 @40
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	36 @38
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @38
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	34 @36
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	34 @36
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	38 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	35 @38
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	34 @38
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime	27 @30
Chicago and Northwestern, firkins, good to prime	24 @26
Middle Ohio, firkins, good to prime	22 @23
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	14½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15½@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	12½@13½
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 650 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 130 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@12½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 142,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 96,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 81,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at former quotations.

WOOL—Domestic has been unusually dull, since our last, and even the increased willingness of most holders to yield a little in price has been insufficient to induce buyers to operate with greater freedom. The few sales of Domestic reported have been made within our range. Foreign has been generally held above the views of purchasers, and has been inactive.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@52
¾ and ⅞ blood do	44@48
Common and ½ do	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@62
Extra to XX do	54@56
¾ and ⅞ blood do	47@51
Common and ½	42@44
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@43
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ½ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@45
Unwashed fleeces	30@31
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	20@22
Common fleece	21@22
Common fleece, burry	14@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@44
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@19
Pulled fine	39@40
Pulled medium	30@33
Pulled common	26@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	44@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull to-day, owing to disagreement about rates. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 209 tcs. lard a 35s., and 40 tons tallow at 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels wheat, by steamer, at 15d. ℘ bushel. For river Platte, a brig from Savannah, at $20, and 5 per cent primage.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STABLES.

For sale, with immediate possession:
WEST 17TH-ST.—No. 93, first-class, full-sized stable an house.
WEST 17TH-ST.—Nos. 101 and 109, new, 22x6.
WEST 18TH-ST.—No. 98, two-story brick stable, 23x92.
EAST 20TH-ST.—Near Gramercy Park, medium size.
EAST 28TH-ST.—No. 3, near 5th-av., two stories, brick, 25x98 9.
EAST 32D-ST.—No. 136, between 2d and 3d avs., 20x42.8.
EAST 39TH-ST.—No. 10, near 5th-av., two stories, brick.
For permits and further particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet by 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of R. M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY. JUST ABOVE the Fifth-av. Hotel, a handsome three-story brown stone house 21 feet wide and in complete order; lot 98.9; $18,000. Possession 1st November. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT AND modern house and lot, No. 209 Lexington-av.: house four stories in height, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANT basement house No. 267 Madison-av., 5 stories, brown-stone, in perfect order, with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS A house and lot 40 by 260 feet, running through from Kingsbridge-road to 10th-av.: house in fine order; furnished or unfurnished. WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON WEST 22D-st.; location and neighborhood the best; will be sold with carpets, mirrors, &c., new and elegant, at a reasonable price. MYERS & TUCKER, 9 Nassau-st.

A SPLENDID CORNER HOUSE, WITH two adjoining ones, for sale cheap; location beautiful; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., of JOHN GLASS.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL. AN extra size and elegant house, 4-story high stoop—price reasonable; others on Madison and 5th avs., $35,000 to $125,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale—furnished or not—a four-story brown-stone house, 20x50, frescoed in oil throughout; an extra house. Permits from D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

A PRINTED LIST OF HOUSES AND vacant lots in this city, offered for sale through us, can be had upon application at our office. POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ONE MORE estate to manage; understands perfectly the real-estate business in all its branches, collecting, repairs, &c., and has a central office; will give unexceptionable references and guaranty to any amount. Address ESTATE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A STORE TO RENT, NO. 33 PARK-ROW, opposite the City Hall Fountain. Fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, in splendid order, elegantly decorated, new, fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all the modern improvements; fronting Carroll Park, South Brooklyn; location healthy and unrivaled; convenient to all the ferries; commanding distant view of Prospect Park; must be examined to be appreciated; immediate possession; furnished or unfurnished; price reasonable, and terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. CHADWICK, corner of Court and President sts.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ADELPHI-st., north of Lafayette-av., one or two of that elegant block of three-story, high-stoop brown-stone front houses, 22x45; lot, 100; all modern improvements complete; strictly first-class location: unexceptionable; price $15,500; greater part on bond and mortgage; immediate possession given; 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises, to THOS. G. FAGAN.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, want to rent from Nov. 1, a house located either in the City, in Brooklyn or Hoboken. The house must be in good repair and contain the modern improvements. Address, stating terms, &c., J. C. D., Box No. 4,121 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, FOR himself and wife, no children, three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping in New-York or Brooklyn, where the teaching of French and music will be equivalent, or partly so, for rent. Address A. GILFILLAR, No. 134 East Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, BELOW 26th-st., a suite of rooms on or near the avenue, in a strictly genteel and private family, for gentleman, wife and one servant; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address A. SARGENT, New-York Club.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK,
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.
We have superior accommodations for families and gentlemen,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
S. LELAND & CO.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single, at the Ashland House. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to live a la carte.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. Ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
Send for descriptive lists.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS.

FOR SALE:

5,109 acres, located in Sylvania Township, Potter County, Penn, twelve miles south of Coudersport, the country town; twenty miles south of Sunbury and Erie Railroad, on Sinnemahoning Creek, well watered and heavily timbered with hemlock, beech, maple, wild cherry, &c.; soil first-rate. There is a post-office on the lands; mail twice a week. The stream is large enough to raft two or three times a year; a good saw-mill within half a mile; plenty of water-power for anything; the roads from Coudersport excellent, running through to Sinnemahoning Station on S. and E. R. R. There are good indications of coal. Men can be obtained there at low prices who are good lumbermen. Further particulars of
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON THE SHORE OF THE HUDSON,
between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, for sale; thirty acres, with beautiful building sites; magnificent river views from every part; well wooded, unfailing spring; capable of division in small lots; one-half mile from station; neighboring society of the best class. Inquire of G. V. N. BALDWIN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

PLAINFIELD.

Choice building lot for sale on the Main-street, about 150x500 feet; fine Norway spruce, arbor vita and althea hedges; also ornamental trees, all well established; superior location and surrounded by fine improvements; will be sold low; 75 per cent can remain on mortgage.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT. 1½ hours from New-York on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten minutes from the depot; 145 acres of the best quality of land, sloping to the south (50 acres meadow.)

Mansion of thirteen rooms in perfect order; farm-house, and an entirely new milk-house, with a fine spring running through it; green-house, well stocked with choice grapes and flowers; arborvitæ hedge along the whole front; carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c., &c.; also, a large productive garden, well stocked with a great variety of small fruits, berries, &c.; beautiful drives, healthy location and fine scenery, combined with a fertile soil, make it a very desirable and attractive residence; churches and schools very accessible. The property is offered at a bargain, and will be shown without expense upon application to
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr.,
No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 132 acres, situated on the stage road from Amsterdam to Galway; said farm consists of 92 acres, in a high state of cultivation, well watered; a good orchard and 40 acres of wood land. The buildings are a dwelling-house, woodhouse, smokehouse, hoghouse, boiling-house, cornhouse, carriage-house and stable, barns, sheds, &c. The dwelling-house is surrounded by a large grove of forest trees; markets, mills, stores, Post-office, schools and churches of all denominations close by. For particulars, apply to M. McDOUGALL, No. 141 West 29th-st., New-York, or to H. BOGGS, on the premises, West Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y. Price $8,500.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO L. Spencer, containing 88 acres of land most beautifully situated in the town of Madison, N. J., one mile from station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Kunyon and F. S. Lathrop, Esq., fronting on the turnpike road leading to Morristown; one hour and a half from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or to WM. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A desirable country residence, pleasantly situated on the heights at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson, ¼ mile from the depot; the house consisting of 17 rooms, and replete with all the modern improvements, large and commodious stable, &c. The above premises, with 1½ or 3 acres of ground is offered for sale, exchange or to let. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF HUDSON River, about 100 miles from New-York, a country-seat, containing 120 acres more or less. The river front over half a mile; porter's lodge, billiard house and the usual outbuildings. Price $40,000. Apply to POTTERS, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE HOUSE; 14 rooms; with all necessary outbuildings; 14 acres of land in high state of cultivation; stocked with all kinds of fruit trees, berries, &c.; fine river view; three miles northwest of Newburgh. N. T. HAWKINS, No. 36 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON THE PALIsades, beautiful location, extensive views up and down the river, with 400 feet water front, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, two-story cottage with extensions, fine well, stables, out-houses &c. Apply to JOHN H. WATSON, Esq., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANT PLAINS, STATEN Island Railroad, a good cottage, 11 rooms; carriage house, stable, garden, fruit, &c., with 3 acres; only $4,500; terms easy. If not sold by the 1st of November it will then be sold at auction. Apply on the premises.
R. P. CLARK.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSE, with eleven rooms, about five acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, near English Neighborhood Station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; or to N. T. HAWKINS, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, A NICE TWO-story and attic house, built in the very best manner, with two-story extension; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PASSAIC, N. J.—AN ELEGANT villa, within three minutes' walk of the depot. Terms easy. For particulars apply to SAMUEL B. FRITTS, Real Estate Agent, Passaic, N. J.

$6,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—New French roof house, modern improvements. A. McLEAN, Prospect-av., west of Bergen-av., near Court-house, Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—65 ACRES OF LAND IN SUBURBS of Bloomfield, N. J., with splendid building sites; price $250 per acre; free of incumbrance.
L. M. GUTHRIE, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE FURNISHED house No. 35 Lafayette-av., corner of St. Felix-st., fifteen minutes' from the ferries; house and furniture first-class and in good order; house three stories high, high-stoop and basement; lot 21x100. For further particulars, apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 South William-st., New-York, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ON LATHERS' HILL—A finely furnished brick house with all modern improvements; heaters, double sash, &c., for Winter; bath and everything desirable, carriage and gate-house; about five acres in garden; $150 per month from Nov. 1 to May 1. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR RENT—TO MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE at Englewood, N. J., convenient to depot and churches, 10 rooms, furnace, stable, first-class neighborhood, beautiful outlook, house handsomely furnished in every respect; $125 per month. H. C. LUCE, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL, THAT favorite resort of merchants in Canal-st., near Broadway, one large two-fronted store through to Walker-st.; one large show room, through to Walker-st.; offices and lofts on Canal, Elm and Walker sts., newly finished. Apply at No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS NEW STORE CORner of 2d-av. and Houston-st., suitable for a first-class tea and sugar or grocery store; also, the fine basement store thereof; the whole might be used for an elegant dining saloon. Apply to Mrs. COOMBE, No. 3 2d-av.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1, FOR SIX MONTHS OR longer, at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, a well-furnished, commodious house, with grounds and stables attached; rent moderate. Apply to NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 134 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, GENTEEL THREE-story extension dwelling; good order and neighborhood; containing all modern conveniences; adapted to the wants of a genteel family. Apply on premises No. 156 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, with carpets, mirrors and gas fixtures, Madison-av., Murray Hill; stable if desired. Others, furnished, on Madison and 5th avs., and other good locations.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, finely located on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., elegantly furnished; immediate possession; rent $500 per month.
S. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL ON THE HILL, a furnished house to let for the Winter or year; finely situated near depot; ten rooms, carriage-house, stable, garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees. Inquire at No. 45 Dey-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Fine rooms, with superior light; basement 50x100 feet; first floor same size. Steam heat and hoistway and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL 1st of May next, between 5th and Madison avs.; well furnished, excellent location; rent $400 per month. Inquire of J. A. BARKER, (Wells, Fargo & Co.,) No. 84 Broadway.

TO LET—TO GENTEEL SMALL FAMILIES, apartments, with marble mantels, gas, chandeliers, water and water-closet on each floor, in new houses, Nos. 1 and 1½ 2d-av.; rents from $35 to $25. Apply to Mrs. COOMBE, No. 3 2d-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—SUITE OF VERY DEsirable offices, suitable for bankers or lawyers, on second floor, in William, between Wall and Pine-sts., over U. S. Lloyds. Possession given Nov. 1. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

NO. 736 BROADWAY—VERY LARGE AND elegant second and third story rooms unfurnished and furnished; light business, lodgings, or housekeeping. Terms moderate.

TO LET.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house on 2d-av., near 18th-st.; a private family only; everything in perfect order. Rent $300 per month.
VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, desirably located in Brooklyn, near ferries; finely furnished, in complete order; rent $325 per month. S. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Tarrytown, five minutes' walk from depot; gas and all improvements. To let cheap till April 1st.
GEO. S. RANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THREE LOTS OF GROUND; parties desiring to build could be furnished with 25 to 30-horse steampower; terms favorable. Apply to C. KOOHLER, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

CHOICE CORNER AND FIRST FLOOR ROOMS TO LET—For business, &c., at No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

MOTT HAVEN.—TO LET, A HOUSE IN COMplete order, on Villa-place, near College-av.; contains nine rooms and cellar. Apply on the premises.

DESK ROOM TO LET.—ADDRESS BOX NO. 5,039 Post-office.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, rooms and board for the Winter. They require one parlor, the whole second floor, and private table. Any party wishing to furnish the accommodations will be treated with on liberal terms. Address J. B., Box No. 625 Post-office; location must be good and central.

A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING HIS OWN house, above 42d-st., would take as boarders for the Winter a family of four or five adults; the best accommodations, with private table, would be furnished to an approved party at a fair rate. Address T. H., Box No. 1,577 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, ALCOVE BED room to let, to a gentleman and wife, with board, unfurnished; very reasonable; private family; Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Address J. H. A., Box No. 4,317 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASANT room, with board, (breakfast and tea,) in a private family; location above 14th-st., west of Broadway; terms must not exceed $8 per week. Address G. S., Box No. 817 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR to let, containing six rooms connecting, with first-class board, at No. 133 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; high-stoop brown-stone house, all modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address B. F. Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY UP TOWN WILL let a second or third story floor, furnished or unfurnished, to a select family, with private table; house newly furnished in best style. Inquire of G. FOWLER, under Fifth-av. Hotel.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board in an unexceptionable neighborhood with pleasant rooms, can be accommodated at No. 8 Livingston-place on Stuyvesant Park; references positively exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 15th-st., near Union-square; house first class; all modern improvements; location very desirable; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY REsiding at No. 356 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let to one or two gentlemen, one large room on second floor, and also one on third floor, if desired; terms moderate; location desirable.

BOARD WANTED.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS parties desire board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Parties desiring board or boarders apply. No charge till suited.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, on second floor of house No. 83 2d-av., suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. Apply as above.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, (AMERICAN) at No. 260 West 11th-st., near 4th, will let with board, (furnished or unfurnished,) a pleasant room on second floor.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A FURNISHED room, permanently, with or without breakfast and tea, in a pleasant private family; references given. Address Box No. 646 Post-office, with particulars.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE rooms than they require, will let two rooms, furnished, to gentlemen, without board; terms low. Call at No. 71 2d-st.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, separate or en suite, with or without board; house and locality first-class. Inquire at No. 20 East 21st-st.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE gentlemen can find desirable accommodations, with board, at No. 50 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; house A 1; location excellent.

BROOKLYN—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms, with good board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms from $14 to $20 per week. No. 38 Joralemon-st.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE PLEASANTEST part of 2d-av. would rent a third floor front room to a single gentleman, with board, or to two without board. Apply to No. 313 2d-av.

A COUPLE OF HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, to respectable parties; fine house and location. No. 195 (old No.) West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD STORY room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 215 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Terms moderate. Best of reference.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, pleasant front room. suitable for gentleman and wife; hall rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE; a parlor and rooms on second floor, also hall rooms to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO ROOM together, can obtain board in a private family; reference required; location good; price, $8 each. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO BLOCKS above Union-square, a nicely-furnished room, with hot and cold water, grate, gas, &c; family strictly private. B. M. C., Box No. 2,875 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., two front rooms, handsomely furnished, on the second floor; private family. Address Box No 779 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and his wife and two children, (aged 7 and 12.) Address Box No. 5,219 New-York Post-office.

FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; private table, if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 23 WEST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with superior board, can now be secured at the above first-class residence, with or without private table.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A handsome parlor and bedroom on first floor, with first-class board and attendance. References given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor and a large front room on the fourth can be had, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square.

NO. 101 EAST 20TH-ST., NORTHEAST corner of 4th-av.: handsomely furnished apartments to let, to families, with private table, and first-class French cuisine.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST, (NEW NO.,) near 4th-av., east; parlor and bedroom on second floor; also one large room on fourth story, with first-class board; references exchanged; dinner at 6 P. M.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED front room on the second floor to let, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 46 West 21st-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen (breakfast if required) at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—ALSO A room on third floor, in a private family. No. 31 West 36th-st.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE GOOD board and pleasant rooms at $7 per week each, including gas. No. 56 East 41st-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with modern improvements to let with board. Apply at Ashland-place, near Waverly-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or singly, with board, at No 48 West 15th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 49, NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suite of rooms to let with board; family private.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS "EN SUITE," ELEgantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

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TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT HALL BEDroom on second floor, without board, and kept in order. $2 per week. No. 133 East 42d-st.

TWO SUITES OF ROOMS ON THIRD floor, all upon the street and pleasantly situated with or without board, at 54 East 23d-st., near 5th-av.

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A VERY HANDSOME PARLOR AND bedroom, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife in a quiet family, at No. 28 University-place.

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HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Lucille Tostee, Messieurs Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Valter, Lagriffoul, Monier and Mlle. de Felcourt.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, THE HUGUENOTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, W. J. Leonard, W. H. Pope, T. Ward, B. Durand, E. Cashin, Miss Fanny Morant and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NAOMI, THE JEWISH MAIDEN. Leading character by Miss Fannie B. Price.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GRISELDIS. Leading character by Julia Dean.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CINDERELLA and FRA DIAVOLO. Leading characters by Leingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE, COTTON AND SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUSTROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The reports of Garibaldi's escape are confirmed. The Agitator is known to have landed at Leghorn and has since been seen in Italy.

The Florence *Official Gazette* announces that the reconstruction of the Ministry has been effected, declares that all apprehension of French intervention may be dismissed, and exhorts the Italian people to sustain their King in the trials through which he is passing. A rumor is current that Gen. Cialdini is planning a *coup d'état* for the settlement of the Roman question.

The Emperor of Austria had arrived at Nancy, and was to have reached Paris last evening. While passing through Baden, he had a brief interview with the King of Prussia. The interview was of a most friendly character.

A delay in the trial of the Manchester rioters has been asked by the counsel for the defence.

The Newmarket races were continued yesterday.

Dispatches from Brittany set forth that bread-riots have occurred in different parts of the country.

A telegram from Bombay announces the death of the Ameer of Cabul.

GENERAL.

Mrs. Hoffman, the woman who was stabbed in church at Canton, Ohio, on Sunday, the 13th inst., by a divorced husband, died on Saturday last. Hoffman hung himself in his cell on Sunday night. He had tried to kill himself by bumping his head against a wall, but failing in this, made a rope from his bedclothing and hung himself to the wall of his cell.

Typhoid fever is very prevalent at New-Haven, and many of the Yale College students are sick with it, one of whom has already died, and another is in a very critical condition. A number of students have left for their homes, and the faculty are considering the expediency of temporarily suspending college exercises, and dismissing the students.

The election in Virginia, so far as heard from, has resulted in a large majority in favor of a Convention. Richmond, at the close of the polls yesterday, had given a Conservative majority of 500. The polls, however, are to be reopened in three wards this morning. Culpepper County defeated John Minor Botts by a Conservative majority of 62.

The Lancaster (Ohio) *Gazette* says that the wine makers are now busily at work, and it estimates the wine product of the county this season at not less than 15,000 gallons, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of bushels of grapes have been shipped and sold beyond the limits of the county.

Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana, has suggested to Gen. Mower that he appoint two additional members of the Levee Board, residents of New-Orleans, so that a quorum may be assembled at once. Gen. Sheridan appointed five persons to constitute this Board, two of whom are at the North, and the third is kept away from the city by the epidemic.

The Bowdoinham (Me.) bank robbers deny that they have offered to "restore" $40,000 of the plunder taken from the bank, but say it is true that they have offered to give that sum for the relief of the sufferers at Bowdoinham, provided they can have a pardon.

Six pilots on the Red River died last week of yellow-fever. They were regarded as among the most skillful and trustworthy of the fraternity.

LOCAL.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, addressed the Union Republican Association of New-York at the Cooper Institute last evening in a speech of an hour and a half in length upon political issues past and present. The hall was crowded to repletion, and the speech was applauded to the echo. Col. Matthews, of Baltimore, followed Mr. Colfax in a brief speech, which was also well received. The meeting was among the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Cooper Institute.

The Court of General Sessions passed upon a large number of cases yesterday, most of the convictions being based upon direct admission of the accused. Frederick C. Horton, a bigamist, was sent to the State Prison for one year only, in view of valuable services rendered to the authorities in connection with the recent contemplated outbreak of the prisoners at the Tombs.

Coroner Smith held an investigation yesterday in the case of Thomas Mullane, who on Monday last murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor and then killed himself. No new facts were elicited. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased persons came to their death, one by suicide and the other by murder.

Scott Lodge No. 429, I. O. of G. T., was instituted last evening, (23d inst.,) by Charles S. Scott, S. D. G. W. C. T., at the hall corner Grand and Allen streets. The following persons were installed as officers for the first quarter: D. Fitzgerald, W. C. T.; A. Stites, W. V. T.; C. Speer, W. Secretary; H. King, W. Treasurer; A. Ables, W. Guard; A. Stites, W. Sentinel.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York was commenced yesterday at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery. Officers were elected for the ensuing term, and other important business was transacted. The session will be resumed at the same place at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The motion made by the Erie Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a *mandamus* against the Commissioners of Emigration to compel the latter to admit the agents of the two companies inside of Castle Garden Emigrant Depot was argued yesterday before Judge Barnard. The decision was reserved.

The Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots held its annual meeting last evening, Alex. Knox, Esq., in the chair. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, which were of a very encouraging character, were read and adopted. A Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year, and the meeting adjourned.

The trial of the case of Erichson *vs.* David D. Smith and Tunis Smith, owners of the steamboat *Arrow*, was continued yesterday. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff was concluded, and several witnesses were examined for the defence. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

The examination of Abner B. Newcomb, Ex-Deputy Marshal, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. The witness Dow gave further testimony of considerable importance, after which the adjournment until Friday was ordered.

The Boston Fusileers yesterday visited the public institutions on the invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Breadstuffs, Cotton and Provisions were in moderate demand yesterday, closing generally in favor of purchasers. Groceries and Petroleum were inactive. Wool was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were limited, with 530 vessels of all classes in port.

Democratic Candidates for the Next Presidency.

The Democrats, in these new times of hope, have begun to look about for a candidate for the Presidency. Pendleton, Seymour and McClellan are the three most promising names, and either one of them would find general acceptance with the Democratic masses. At this moment, Pendleton is in favor, and his nomination by the leading Democratic journal of the West has given his name a temporary prominence, that may or may not help his prospects in the future. He has so well played his part in the Ohio campaign, and has taken grounds so popular with the Democracy upon the questions of the day,—and, moreover, his efforts have been followed by such remarkable results in the State election,—that he is enabled to step gracefully to the foreground as the man best fitted to uphold on the national field the party banner which he has borne so successfully in his own State. It is true that in the last Presidential campaign, Pendleton was a heavy drawback to Gen. McClellan, and, as the representative of a Copperhead peace policy of dishonor and disunion, did a great deal to secure the overwhelming repudiation of the Democratic ticket by the American people. But the issues on which he was condemned three years ago are now questions of a far distant past; and it has often been remarked how short the American memory seems to be, and how frequently, in political life, we fail to hold a man accountable even for delinquencies that should insure his permanent dismissal from a public career. Mr. Pendleton himself in his electioneering speeches, made very little allusion to his war record, or rather his *peace* record;—he treated it as a matter altogether forgotten, or at least without practical present interest; and in adroitly seizing on the living issues of the day, which also extend themselves into the future,—in holding up the great matters of finance, taxation, reconstruction and fidelity to the Constitution,—he lifted the people to grounds where neither the feelings, prejudices or opinions of the past could have any place or influence. He doubtless felt confident that in the presence of such overwhelmingly important questions as these, people would not care much about his position in 1864, or whether he favored the Chicago platform or the generalship of the Chickahominy. It would seem, too, that he was largely justified in this conclusion; for it does not appear that the Republicans damaged him at all by reproducing his record, and it is certain that though this record was perfectly well known, yet in face of it the Democratic vote was swelled to an extent that astonished the country. Pendleton's friends, therefore, are forward in proclaiming that if, next year, he be placed at the head of the ticket of which three years ago he formed the tail, his name, his abilities and his principles will insure him a support sufficient to carry him into the chair of President Johnson.

If the Democrats succeed in their threat of carrying this State next month, there will be a chance for Gov. Seymour's friends similar to that which the Ohio election has furnished to Mr. Pendleton's friends. His Presidential claims will at once be pressed by the New-York Democracy with a vigor and persistence which may be expected to make up for lost time. Seymour is one of the men with "claims" upon the Democratic Party—claims which his backers will make the most of, when their opportunity arrives. The high position he has long held in the party, the services he has rendered it, the scars he has received for it, the sufferings he has endured for it,—these things, as well as his personal and intellectual superiority, give him a right to demand that he shall not be overlooked for the advantage of those who can show no such claims and have no such political availability. It seems, moreover, that Seymour's friends are prepared to claim for him—what no one pretends to claim for Pendleton—that he can make display of a first-class war record. We Republicans are not likely to forget the exact character of this record, as we found it in 1862 and 1863. Nevertheless, certificates are already prepared for national circulation, showing that it was of the highest loyal order, and proving to the satisfaction of those who know nothing whatever about the matter, that it was owing to his efficiency and terrible earnestness in raising and forwarding troops that the Government was able to tide over the most critical and dangerous periods of the rebellion. We have no doubt that, after all, this consideration will weigh strongly in favor of his nomination by the Democracy; for, though Pendleton's case seems to ignore the value of this point, the Democratic leaders have acquired too much knowledge of the strength of the patriotic sentiment throughout the country to permit them, on such an occasion as is now approaching, to overlook the record of a candidate during the great era of the war.

As for Gen. McClellan, we cannot see that he has been strengthened at all by his absence from the country ever since his defeat in the last Presidential election. It will not avail him anything to come back uncommitted on any of the questions of the hour. We cannot see that it will help him to keep quiet until the time for the nomination. But there are others, and those of his own party, who think differently on these points. Doubtless those who have him in training fancy that the course they have kept him on thus far is that which will secure at least his success in being nominated; and they may even imagine that by judiciously keeping him from obtruding himself before the public until the time for decision arrives, they will at last succeed in bringing him forward in a style calculated to astonish the beholders. All this is something more than doubtful. These are not times for such manœuvring or such men; and though there are certain special friends of "Little Mac" who are very sanguine of his Presidential prospects in a new trial for success, we cannot see that the feelings of the party, or the circumstances of the country, are such as to give any sort of basis for their rather stilted enthusiasm.

We do not suppose the Democracy are likely to take our advice as to whom they should nominate. We are quite satisfied that with Gen. Grant we can beat any possible Democratic candidate so badly as almost to deprive the election of the character of a contest. In this respect, and on this condition, it really makes little odds to us, or even to them, who may be their nominee. But still, on many accounts, we should like to see them have a candidate calculated to damage the country and its great interests as little as possible. Between Pendleton and Seymour, therefore, it is not the former whom we might desire to see them nominate. Pendleton, on the financial question, has undertaken to assault the honor and the credit of the nation, and a Presidential campaign conducted on his principles would demoralize the people to an extent that we would not attempt to estimate till the campaign was over. Gov. Seymour, on the other hand, has expressed tolerably sound views on this vital matter; and were there nothing else to lead us to prefer him as the candidate of our opponents, this alone would be conclusive in his favor, even though he might take more votes from us than Pendleton would take. And we have no doubt that this view of the case will be sustained by nearly all the influential Democrats on this side of the Alleghany Mountains.

Reconstruction at the South.

One result of the elections at the South is clear. Conventions will be held in most or all of the States, and an overwhelming majority of the delegates thereto will be advocates of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. This is the great lesson of the hour. Local politics at the North, party machinations, impeachment, agrarianism, gains here and losses there—all petty partisan phenomena are but the surface ripples, at best the chop-waves, on the political sea, while the great ground-swell is to be found in that steady and resistless flood-tide of public sentiment at the South which flows on to reconstruction.

We at the North have been liable to forget, of late, that the political squabbles, which are as common to the most stagnant peace times as to revolutionary epochs in history like that of to-day, can have little to do with the fate of the South. Northern State elections, though much in every way to us, are of very little import or interest to the South. When the Jackson *Clarion* tells us that only half a dozen out of the sixty-one counties of Mississippi sent delegates to the Anti-Congressional Convention so imposingly advertised for weeks in every county, and this after the "Conservative triumphs" at the North, we may divine that the South does not propose to reject the Congressional plan. Questions of impeachment, of repudiation, of prohibitory liquor codes, of protective tariffs, of revenue, of *Alabama* claims—of whatever else it likes, can be discussed by the North with furious fervor; but to the South, the first and sole question is that of reconstruction. What, therefore, the *Clarion* says of Mississippi is probably true of the people of the South in general—that "the attempt to organize a party in opposition to reconstruction meets no response whatever in their hearts, and is emphatically a failure."

Suppose it be conceded that the Conventions will be held, will be controlled by the allies of Congress, and that some one State, at least, will send up to Washington such a Constitution as is perfectly accordant with the sentiments of the majority of that body. Is it at all doubtful that for that State reconstruction will be complete? But, if so, the path is pointed out; nor could any other Southern State say with grace that what a sister of her own in the Confederacy can do for restoration to her *status* in the Union, is humiliating for herself. If Alabama, for example, act aright, Congress can, with manifest reason, wait for Florida to discover the "more acceptable way." As we think it unquestionable, from the recent developments, that more than one Southern State will thoroughly satisfy Congress by the action of its Convention and its people, we forecast a speedy solution of the national problem. As the Southern States passed acts of secession one after another, and did not hold it undignified to follow where others had led, so one by one they may regain their privileges, taking example by the promptest.

If such be the situation at the South, the cries of alarm from those crafty Radical leaders who, under pretence of stubbornness of the South, plotting at Washington, and other dangers to the Republic, seek to foist extreme measures and extreme men upon a party which is strong without them, are groundless. As groundless, also, are the fond dreams of the Democrats that the South will be recusant for a year to come, and that somehow, in the resulting perplexity, the next Administration will fall into their hands.

The Late Canada Bank Failure.

The suspension of specie payments by the Commercial Bank of Canada may possibly not turn out so bad a failure as that of the Bank of Upper Canada. But the causes leading to the disaster were in both cases to some extent similar.

The Bank of Upper Canada—an institution of forty years' standing—about eighteen years ago, when its affairs were not in a very prosperous condition, undertook the Government agency at the instance of a very shrewd and active provincial politician, Mr. Francis Hincks, now Governor of British Guiana. At the time we speak of, the Colonial Government was so low in funds, its credit at the Bank of Montreal, where it had previously kept its account, was so bad that at times there could hardly be enough money raised to pay the civil service clerks.

A financial malady so desperate as this required a desperate remedy. The Minister in charge of the finances was equal to the emergency. He resolved to remove the Government account from the Colonial Bank, which possessed the highest credit, to the one which stood the lowest on the financial record. He got his temporary loans by this means, for petty local payments, to begin with. *He gained time*, which is a most important thing with borrowers in desperate straits. This accomplished, Mr. Hicks went to England and arranged with the banking-houses of Baring, and Glynn, Mills & Co., to put afloat a certain amount of Provincial Bonds, on condition that *the debt of the Colony should not be increased beyond a certain limit.* The bonds were issued—were sold at a reasonable discount, and the Provincial Exchequer began to overflow. The Government patronage brought an accession of credit to the local agency—the Bank of Upper Canada. The country, in fact, had become for the first time a respectable borrower. A respectable borrower can always borrow more. His word and his bearing, and his attitudes on the Exchange are, of course, all so much capital, or, what is the same thing, credit.

Hereupon the Province began to draw upon the future to a very liberal extent, one year after another, until it had got up a debt of sixty millions. It was so liberal a borrower that even as early as 1852 it began to attract the attention of Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey and Betts, all members of the House of Commons, and who were also at the time contracting capitalists for Spanish, Russian, Belgian, French and Italian railways. These eminent men seemed to foresee that a Province which could control the notes of an old established local bank, and which had two such agencies in London as the Barings and the Glynns, was worth looking after. That inspiration was the beginning of the Grank Trunk Railway—a work of gigantic character—for which the Province itself became virtually responsible to the tune of some $18,000,000; which was saddled with other railway schemes costing nearly half as much more, and which, to-day, has not paid one farthing on the share capital, and only a bagatelle on the better class of its bonds.

The vast operations growing out of this project were too much for the local institution, (the Bank of Upper Canada,) through which the greater part of the exchange business and the local payments were carried on. The management was not strong. The extent to which it was used by the Government for a variety of purposes made it for the time the mere *thing* of the Government—rather than an independent financial institution, working on sound business principles, and commending itself thereby to the confidence of the business community. It failed soon after the Government patronage was withdrawn from it, and its failure was premonitory of that, (the Commercial Bank of Canada,) of which we had a notification yesterday. The latter institution was gradually drawn into the political and railway "ring" about ten years ago. It became, in an indirect way, a "contracting capitalist." It did not exactly advance money for the building of railroads, but it took "*collaterals*," as the unfortunate house of Overend, Gurney and Co. had been doing years before their failure, the discount going towards railroad subsidies. The Detroit and Milwaukee Road, which it was the ambition of some of the Provincial railroad magnates to make tributary to the Great Western of Canada, was enabled, by a slight-of-hand operation, to draw upon the Commercial Bank of Canada to an inordinately liberal amount. The bank struggled hard to recover for this advance from the Provincial Railroad Company, whose agent had so neatly *done it.* But it failed. The case was carried from the local Courts to the Judicial Committee or final Court of Appeal in London. And the decision went against the short-sighted lenders. One way or another, probably a million and a half of dollars was sunk in that operation. Besides, the Bank had become of late years, like the other concern, more or less a party political affair. It could generally be *used*, and banks that can be *used* repel the legitimate patronage of business men.

Both the failures to which we refer were no doubt in part hastened by the new system of government financial agency introduced into the Provinces—a system which may be described as a cross between the Bank of England and our National Bank system here. They have a Provincial currency issued through the Bank of Montreal, which will naturally in time supersede the issues of the other banks, unless the act should be repealed. All the Government moneys now go into this bank. All their financial business is done through it. It is strong, commercially, and has got such headway that competition with it must be exceedingly difficult.

About that speculative view of the case, however, a great deal need not be said. What is apparent, and what may be justly emphasized, is this: that these bank failures have occurred under circumstances which would naturally be expected to lead to failure, and to nothing else but failure. It remains now to be seen whether, in deserting their old banking friends, the Government and the railroad men can do as profitable and as safe a business for their own interests as—in the instances noted—their patronage has turned out a losing business for the unfortunate bank stockholders. The new Government financial agency may be established on sounder principles; but that remains to be seen. It also remains to be seen how the maritime Provinces will take to a system which makes their Custom's contributions to the Confederate Treasury so much tribute paid into a bank, from which they can derive little accommodation for commercial purposes.

State Education and Suffrage.

The address of the Maryland Republican Committee is at once for and against the policy of ultra radicalism. It alludes approvingly to such an interference of Congress in State affairs as will "give to Maryland an enabling act"—by which we suppose is meant an act creating universal suffrage in the State, notwithstanding the disabilities and qualifications imposed by its own Constitution. Yet the document dwells upon the duty of the State to provide a system of free and universal education as a means of fitting its citizens for the responsibilities of self-government.

The Committee ought to remember that Mr. Sumner's theory assigns to the Federal Government the right of regulating State education as well as State suffrage, on the ground that both are essential to republican institutions. If the State has control of its educational affairs, as the Committee admit, with what decency can it appeal for "an enabling act" to override the State will in the matter of suffrage? And, *vice versa*, if Congress, on the invitation of the Committee, shall force universal suffrage upon Maryland, what shall hinder its administration of educational and all other affairs which have hitherto been supposed to belong exclusively to the State? It is at least probable that Congress will hesitate before attempting either.

The signs of the times are not propitious for extremes. Ohio needs reconstruction almost as much as Maryland, so far as principle is concerned. But we do not believe that Congress will touch the taste by any less obnoxious "enabling act" than an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

MINOR TOPICS.

So large have been the reductions of force and the diminutions of expenditure effected in the different Bureaux of the War Department by Gen. Grant during his short period of office, that we understand the Treasury has already been saved over two millions of dollars in this way alone. Gen. Grant has thus been a very profitable servant to the country in the War Department, and as he is still carrying on his projects of economy, he will be of still further and larger profit. These reductions, moreover, will be permanent, however long or short may be the time that Grant retains his position, for no successor of his would dare to return to the lavish expenditure of other times, since he has shown that all the duties of all the Bureaux of the Department can be efficiently administered with the reduced force now on service. Gen. Grant is bound to become a great favorite with the tax-payers.

We trust that the political friends of Mr. Chase will not attempt to show now that he is of *Copperhead* proclivities. It looks as though they would actually get to work in that way. Since the late elections they are showing he is so very conservative that it would seem they need not go much further in the same direction to show that his inclinations really are, and always have been, toward Copperheadism. We do not believe this would help his political fortunes—nor do we believe it to be true.

To what length the boiler-bursting business is carried now-a-days may be judged from the records of yesterday's Times alone. There was the Coroner's inquest on the Erie Dock Explosion, a case of palpable negligence; the report of the Boiler Inspectors upon the explosion at Red Hook Point, and the report on the explosion at Pier No. 45, in both of which cases the boilers had not been reported for inspection according to law, and proper engineers had not been employed; the case of the *Arrow* explosion, revived in a suit at law, where "old and inferior boilers" were the cause of the accident. The great explosions in Twenty-eighth-street, in Springfield, and in Newark, are still the subject of occasional comment, and several minor explosions have been recorded since these occurred. It is clear enough that there should be a revision of the boiler laws and a stricter accountability imposed upon the makers and owners of boilers, and upon the employers of incompetent engineers.

It is astonishing how quickly the freedmen are becoming "civilized," and are picking up the manners of their former masters. They are already, for example, exercising that inestimable birthright of the free and enlightened citizen of our Republic—the privilege of tarring and feathering people holding political views opposite to their own. This inestimable right of the true American, the Savannah negroes lately maintained in he case of a "colored Conservative," and, in addition, sheared a crop of wool from his head. The Savannah *News* is justly indignant at this outrage, but we fear that as children usually betray conclusively the parental manners and conversation, so these "moral suasions" of the negroes are something they have learned from their masters. The Birdofredum Sawin has sung the "Southern prize tar-martyrs,' who have felt "stuck up by popular enthusiasm," and who, after the Judge had warmed the tar and a feather-bed had been borrowed, came out spectacles to which a "moulting fallen cherubim was'nt a circumstance." Now such was the custom, this eminent authority tells us, among "lor-abidin' folks" down South; and, of course, the negroes, in their anxiety to become worthy citizens, can hardly do less by heretical blacks than they used to see whites doing by heretical whites. Here, however, is a chance for the Freedman's Bureau to enlighten them.

Every week the market report columns of the newspapers reiterate the tale they have told for months—trade is dull; interior traffic is confined to the supply of necessary demands only; foreign buyers are cautious; staples have fallen off in price; importers have learned too severe a lesson of late to extend their operations much further than they can see—trade is dull. The same complaint is echoed from the other side of the water. England recovers slowly from financial disaster because she is not credulous and mercurial. The great wholesale dry goods houses are unprecedentedly idle; the imports, which ought to increase each year with the increased numbers and wealth and skill of the population, show a falling off of £13,000,000 from last year's operations during the corresponding months; the exports exhibit a bare equality; sure sign of slackness of trade. But a money panic like that of last year thoroughly disturbs all relations and values. Securities, railway and mining shares, stocks of all kinds, having enormously depreciated, are not marketable, except at ruinous sacrifice, nor do they now, in general, pay dividends, or in any way become valuable. Those who have money can get for it only from one to one and a half per cent. per annum on loans, instead of five per cent., as heretofore. There is no speculative trade, and the genuine is kept down to its lowest limits. It is a selfish thought, but it is nevertheless a fact, that if war ensues on the Continent, the destructive operations of the great combatants must be neutralized by the renewed and stimulated productive exertions of England and America. Otherwise we must wait for the sluggish tide to turn from natural causes of restored confidence and peaceful coöperation.

M. l'Abbe Isidore Mullois, private chaplain to the Emperor Napoleon, has been publishing a book on the *Relations of the Clergy with the People*, which has attained already a circulation of 20,000 among the priests of France. It has been translated and republished here, and contains much that Protestant clergymen might read with profit, for no men have shown so much effective art in interesting and influencing the people as the Roman clergy. It treats partially of a practice that is beginning to be studied of late, that of preaching short, pithy sermons, ranging, indeed, from twenty minutes down to seven and five. Archdeacon Denison, of the English Church, is a very popular and effective preacher, though his morning sermons are condensed into ten minutes. He preached not long since in Bristol, and the paper described him as "that sturdy ecclesiastic who has no eloquence, but is acceptable to some people because he calls a spade a spade." Condensation, directness and simplicity would improve much of the sermonizing of the American pulpit.

There are two sides to most stories, and it seems there are also two sides to the Abyssinian question. King Theodore has insulted and detained as hostages an English Consul, other subjects, and even a special English envoy. But on the other hand, Abyssinia has great grievances to allege against England. Ignorant, degraded, low as they are, the Abyssinians have, from very early ages, been Christians, and, though in the immediate neighborhood of Arabs, Egyptians and Turks, they have always successfully resisted the tide of Moslem invasion and conquest. In 1849, England formally recognized the independence of Abyssinia, and agreed to exchange Ambassadors; and in 1855, by guaranteeing the security of the Abyssinian seaboard, induced the reception of an English Consul. But since 1862, that policy has been reversed. The Egyptians make uninterrupted slave raids into the lowlands of Abyssinia, and sell thousands of Christians into Moslem slavery. The English Consul at Jerusalem declared Abyssinians there to be Turkish subjects, and allowed them to be despoiled of their most venerated sanctuaries; the representations of King Theodore were unnoticed, and his letter to Queen Victoria unanswered; and finally, English envoys assisted at the negotiation by which Turkey sold Christian Abyssinia to Egypt, and British cannon officially saluted the 800 Egyptian troops who came in to take formal possession. Why? Because England needed Egyptian cotton and the repayment of Turkish loans. And the Consul sent to these negotiations was seized and imprisoned by Theodore, who, reading the orders from England, saw how he had been deserted and betrayed. That is the substance of a long letter published in the English papers by one who had lived many years in Abyssinia. It has not been contradicted. England's Abyssinian war will cost more than it comes to. If nations cannot act with honor, they might at least appreciate the truth of that meanest of maxims, "Honesty is the best policy."

A Western paper has a long and able article against the prevalence of divorces, insisting that the divine law recognizes only one single cause of divorce, and that none should be granted for any other cause. In the next column it heads an article, "A couple married to save hotel room." How many causes of *marriage* does the divine law recognize? If the number was somewhat less than it is, possibly the number of divorces might be less also.

We have at last what the Springfield *Republican* calls a "good healthy bolt" in Western New-York against some of the outrageous nominations made by the Republicans for members of the Legislature. In Chautauqua County thirty or forty of the leading Republicans have protested against running Bemis and Sessions as candidates, and have declared their purpose to "defeat them at all hazards." They will render an essential service to the Republican Party as well as to the State if they succeed. The party has been very greatly damaged already by the extent to which these men, and others like them, have overloaded it with the odium and responsibility of their corruption and profligacy. The sooner it can shake off some of this disrepute the stronger it will be.

The *World* is welcome to all the consolation it derives from the calculation by which it attempts to prove the power of the Democracy, the Southern malcontents and President Johnson combined, over the reconstruction of the South. After admitting that the existing acts cannot be repealed within the next four years, and that by no possibility can any material hindrance be interposed during the term of the present House of Representatives, it may be pardoned for dwelling upon the bare possibilities of the subsequent period. One flaw in its argument is, however, too palpable to be overlooked. It assumes that the Forty-first Congress will determine the question of admitting Southern representatives, and may thus "topple the reconstruction scheme into ruins." Our opinion is that the question will be settled some time earlier. It is reasonably certain that Alabama and Louisiana, and other Southern States, will be represented by staunch Republicans before the expiration of the present Congressional term. The question, therefore, is not likely to be a legacy to the Forty-first Congress, whatever be the complexion of its majority.

AMUSEMENTS.

Banvard's Museum—Mlle. Morlacchi.

Mr. De Pol, to whom the public are indebted for "The Devil's Auction," evidently kept in reserve the greatest attraction of his ballet for a spring upon the community when the other sweets of the spectacle had palled upon the taste, as sweets will pall, and last evening the finest dancer of his troupe made her *debut.* Mlle. Morlacchi, the name of the new *artiste*, appeared in each act of the piece, and from the first seemed to please the large and respectable audience that was present. Mlle. Morlacchi is exceedingly slender; and she is wonderfully self-possessed in action as well as in repose. She is a nimble and graceful, though not a vigorous dancer, and her leading characteristics are such as to surprise and satisfy without greatly delighting the lovers of these performances. Her chief power appears to consist in a marvelous aptitude for pirouetting, and some of these are as remarkable as they are fantastic. As the ballets in which she appeared do not represent any consecutive interest to render them worthy of being called the embodiment of a story, it would be superfluous to attempt to describe it. There was a scarf *duo* to begin with, according to the prescribed rule, and this was executed with infinite skill and grace by Mlle. Morlacchi, M. Lupo assisting her with some of those eccentric gyrations for which he is qualified to render himself specially distinguished. Mlle. Morlacchi will appear every evening.

Steinway Hall—The Philharmonic Society.

The first public rehearsal of this distinguished and honorable body is announced to take place at Steinway Hall Friday evening. The programme of the pieces to be rehearsed indicate that the Society is fully earnest in the intention to redeem the past and make the present season brilliant and popular. Liszt's poem symphonique of "Mazeppa," Schuman's overture to "Manfred," and Beethoven's "Pastorale" symphony, are the leading pieces. The orchestra has been increased to one hundred members, and will be still confided to the thoroughly worthy care of Mr. Carl Bergmann. The rehearsals are to be given on Fridays for the future, instead of on Saturday, and will be fifteen in number. The first concert will be given on Nov. 18.

This evening, Mr. Harrison's ninth concert will take place at Steinway Hall, and will be made brilliant with performances by M. De Meyer, Mme. Lumley, Carl Rosa, and Theo. Thomas' orchestra.

Miscellaneous Musical and Theatrical Matters.

Mr. Maretzek announces the "Huguenots" for Brooklyn to-night. It will be given with the phenomenal cast that has created new interest for the work in New-York. The new opera, "Don Bucefalo," will probably be repeated for the *matinée* on Saturday.

Mr. S. W. Glenn, who has been playing a version of "Rip Van Winkle" at the Bowery Theatre this week, has a benefit at that establishment on Friday evening.

Mr. Newton Gotthold and George Clarke, who have been engaged at various times in the theatres on Broadway, have formed a partnership, with designs upon the provinces, to carry out Canning's ideas about chaste declamations and moral dialogues. In a neat circular they have requested seminaries and schools to invite them to give their entertainment, which is to consist of recitations of popular poems, unexciting declamations from expurgated tragedies and an occasional farce. These are to be "illustrated with appropriate costumes." The first performance, which is called "A grand classic entertainment," is to be given in Brooklyn, Friday evening, and includes the "Speech of Sergt. Buzfuz," "Sheridan's Ride," "Shamus O'Brien," and the farce of "No. 1 Around the Corner," which the circular announces as by the late Wm. Brough, of Brooklyn. It is by the present Wm. Brough, Jr., of London.

Miss Mary McVicker is the name of a young *débutante*, who is making a stir, if we may credit the papers, through the West. She has been playing mostly the sentimental *roles* with Edwin Booth, and is specially praised for her *Juliet.* Miss McVicker is a daughter of Manager McVicker, of the Chicago Theatre.

Mr. Robertson's new play has been produced in London at the Holborn Theatre, for which Boucicault created "Flying Scud." The piece is called, laconically enough, "For Love." The didactic purpose of the piece, says an English paper, seems to show that, though

> "The so-called ages of chivalry are past, the old heroic spirit survives; and that even in these unpoetic days there may be found among us men who have every merit of the ancient heroes except one—that of being in the grave. In illustration of this sound and hopeful doctrine, the dramatist has chosen an event of real life so sublimely pathetic that one cannot but wonder that it has not before now attracted the attention of poets and playwrights. The main incident of the drama is evidently modeled upon the loss of the *Birkenhead.* She was, it will be remembered, a transport ship, chartered for the conveyance of troops under orders for colonial service. On a dark, tempestuous night she struck upon a reef and was hopelessly wrecked. The boats were lowered, and took off the women and children and all the old and infirm passengers. But there was no room for the soldiers, so with their officers and the Captain of the ship, they resolved to await their doom and die fearlessly at the post of honor and duty. When the boats had put off the men mustered upon deck to the roll of the drum. At the word of command they fell into line. Standing shoulder to shoulder, as calmly as if they were on parade, they fired a farewell volley in honor of having saved the lives of their weaker comrades. The waters then closed gradually over the doomed men, and the ship went down like lead. The shipwreck and its attendant circumstances of romantic adventure are represented upon the stage, but in the exercise of a pleasant poetic license, the author snatches the majority of his braves from the jaws of death. A steampacket bound for the Brazils picks them up and lands them on a beautiful island in the tropics, where the story is brought to a satisfactory issue."

The San Francisco papers announce that Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Ronconi, Mme. Testa, and Sigs. Anastasi and Bellini, are engaged to appear in that city at the close of the present opera season in New-York. But we are afraid the San Francisco papers are fond of joking their readers, for in close proximity to the above announcement is the following paragraph, which would be amusing if it did not associate so ignorantly names of the dead with the living:

> "By the courtesy of Signor Mancusi, who is in possession of exclusive telegraph dispatches, we learn that the eminent manager, Benjamin Lumley, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, London, has engaged the following-named artists for a season in this city: Prima donna assoluta, Marietta Malibran; seconda donna, Guiditta Grisi; primo tenore assoluto, Giovanni Battista Rubini; primi baritoni assoluti, Celestino Salvatori and Luciono Farnasari; primo basso assoluto, Luigi Lablache; prime ballerini assolute, Ellsler, Cerito and Taglioni. This powerful combination will appear in San Francisco at the same time as the troupe engaged by Mr. Maguire."

They have named a new variety theatre in Virginia City "The Black Crook Theatre."

NEW-YORK.

Democratic Senatorial Nomination.

Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The Democracy in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District have nominated Enos J. Throop Martin against Stephen B. Williams, the Republican candidate.

A Ship Ashore at Fort Hamilton.

Fort Hamilton, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

A ship with Thomas Dunham's signal went ashore early this morning, on the West Bank, near the south side of the new hospital ground. She lies with her head southwest, a list to port.

Robbery at Ballston Spa.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

On the night of the 21st instant the jewelry-store of H. L. West was entered by burglars and robbed of about $2,500 worth of watches and jewelry.

Republican Meetings at Binghamton.

Binghamton, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Republican meetings were held in this city yesterday afternoon and evening. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Lewis N. Barker, of Maine; Major Z. K. Pangborn, of New-Jersey, and Hon. Patrick Corbett.

The evening meeting at the Academy of Music continued until near midnight, and was quite enthusiastic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Cholera on the Receiving-Ship Potomac.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

There have been in all eighteen deaths from cholera on the receiving-ship *Potomac*, lying at the Navy-yard at this port. Four persons died this morning. The disease now presents a more favorable aspect, and it is believed that it has received an effectual check. Great care has been taken to prevent its spread beyond the vessel upon which it first made its appearance.

Fatal Result of a Stabbing Affray.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Wm. Furman, *alias* Baltimore Billy, died to-night from the effects of a stab inflicted by William Hagan last night during a fracas in Locust-street growing out of a dispute about a prize-fight.

Soldiers' Monument at Harrisburgh—Address by Gov. Geary.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

This morning the ground was broken with interesting ceremonies at the junction of Second and State streets for a monument to the memory of the Dauphin County soldiers who fell in the late war. Gov. Geary delivered the address. In the course of his remarks he said:

> "Of all the heroes who fell in any armed struggle, those who perished in the contest with traitors fighting to overthrow the wisest and most beneficent system of free government ever established in this world, are most deserving of monuments and historic mention. Every hilltop in the loyal North should be crowned with shafts to perpetuate the memory of the loyal dead. Every valley should be adorned with these memorials, as a nation's gratitude to its illustrious slain, and every city should build such altars, where the names of those who perished in Freedom's cause may be forever blessed. While we thus engage in building monuments to the memory of the gallant dead, let us not forget that we also have other work to perform, that to build which greatly concerns the living. Men were not only wounded and slain in the late thrilling contest for law, justice and order; the Government was severely wounded and almost torn to pieces. Hence it is while we build monuments to the dead we must also take an active part in rebuilding that portion of the Government which has been maimed by treason, and which so vitally concerns the living. The contest for principles of freedom, and for the safety of free Government in its present form, is not entirely ended. The people have yet to satisfy themselves that they are self-governed, and this satisfaction will only be realized when the popular will, as it is put into legal shape by the representatives of the people, is honestly respected, and unhesitatingly enforced.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Intelligence received here to-night concerning the Virginia election leaves little doubt that the Convention is carried, and that it will be Republican by a very considerable majority. The order of Gen. SCHOFIELD requiring separate lists and polling places for the whites and blacks, which has been commented on in some quarters as unwise, will probably be found to have for its basis most excellent reasons, from which will ensue very significant results. Firstly, it has undoubtedly tended to bring out an unusually full vote, so that there was no danger of the failure of a Convention from that source. Secondly, it will show just how the two races voted, fixing the fact of continued contumacy undeniably upon the rebel white element which has very generally voted against a Convention. Thirdly, it will show how many colored voters have been deluded into voting for the so-called Conservative tickets for delegates. In a nutshell, it will show just how many of the white people of Virginia are for reconstruction, and how many of the blacks are against it.

THE METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

JOHN E. RISLEY, of New-York, late of Indiana, who has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *vice* MESSMORE, will not go to New-York, but remain on duty here. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to send to New-York only officers of extensive experience in the bureau, and to change them from time to time as the convenience of the office here may seem to dictate.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Retrenchment Committee, of which Senator EDMUNDS is Chairman, are making a very thorough investigation of the workings of the Treasury Department. Messrs. SCHENCK and RANDALL, two of its members, have arrived, and will attend its sittings. It is their intention to make such an examination of matters as will enable them to make a report upon which the country can rely. The important question as to whether the Seven-Thirties are counterfeits or not, will, among others, receive their careful attention.

THE NASHVILLE ELECTION.

The correspondence between Gen. GRANT, Gen. THOMAS and Gov. BROWNLOW and the Mayor of Nashville, regarding the late Municipal election in that city, will be given to the Press to-morrow. It will show that Gen. THOMAS acted under instructions from Gen. GRANT. Gen. GRANT felt it his duty to coöperate with the State Executive in securing not only the public peace, but the enforcement of the laws of the State which enfranchised its colored citizens.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Col. E. S. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT's staff, who was ordered, some two weeks ago, to make a survey of the Dismal Swamp Canal, has completed his work and returned to headquarters here. He reports the canal in a very bad condition, with only three and a half feet of water. Col. PARKER's report on the subject will probably be made the basis for carrying out the recent act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the 800 shares of stock in the canal which the Government owns. A private Company is understood to be anxious to get control of the improvement.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Revenue Bureau has received official information that in the Sixth North Carolina Collection District, tobacco has been assessed and taxed at rates ranging from two to ten cents per pound. Inspector BEST, who makes the report, added that he had discovered other frauds, of which he promised to give full particulars in a few days. BEST was removed before he could make the promised report, however, and another officer has been detailed to make an investigation of the alleged frauds.

NEW-YORKERS COMING HOME TO VOTE.

The New-York State Agency has made arrangements by which citizens of New-York may go home to register and vote next week at half fare. The tickets will probably be good for four or five days. Several hundred have already signified their intention of availing themselves of the arrangement, and it may be taken as a significant indication of the interest felt here in the election.

LIVING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, which is a grand dormitory or boarding-house, where one-half the people live with the other half, is setting itself in order for the approaching session of Congress, which everybody seems to think will be a long one. Accordingly, prices of rooms and board have gone up, and there are no accommodations for anybody but members of Congress. As soon as these are provided for common people can come in and take what is left. A great many members have already made their selections. Most of them either take furnished houses or rooms away from the hotels.

PERSONAL.

Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, arrived in the city to-day; also, MARCUS OTTERBOURG, late Minister and Consul to Mexico.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

OVERCHARGES BY "GENERAL ORDER" STORE-KEEPERS.

It having come to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury that the proprietors of one of the bonded warehouses in New-York, known as a General Order Store, had charged an importer excessive rates for storage, cartage, &c., on goods sent from the importing vessel to such store, he has directed the Collector to require the proprietors to return the excess so charged to the importer, and also to inform them that a repetition of the offence will carry with it the loss of the privileges conferred upon them by the Government.

A REBEL GENERAL PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Major-Gen. MARMADUKE, who was engaged in the late war on the Southern side.

THE CHOLERA AND RINDERPEST AT ROTTERDAM.

Our Consul at Rotterdam, under date of Sept. 21, says:

> The official authorities state that the cattle plague has entirely disappeared. The cholera, which, during the beginning of the present month, reached eighteen or twenty cases a day at this port, has decreased to one or two, and in a few days will probably cease altogether.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to Collectors of Customs and others, saying the Department is advised there is a want of uniformity at the frontier ports in regard to the assessment of duty on the boxes or other coverings of merchandise imported into the United States. By the 9th Section of the act approved July 28, 1866, it is provided that in determining the dutiable value of merchandise hereafter imported there shall be added to the cost, or actual, or market value, the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained. This provision does not apply to any sack, box, &c., containing goods paying strictly specific duties, provided the covering is not unusual, but such as is commonly used to protect the description of goods contained in them. In regard to sacks, boxes, &c., containing goods paying *ad valorem* duty, you are respectfully informed that in all cases duty should be assessed upon the value of the sack, box, or other covering at the same rate as is imposed by law upon the merchandise they contain, provided as just above mentioned, the sack, box or other covering is of the character in which such merchandise is usually imported.

ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Special Ordnance Committee of the Senate and House, having in charge the examination of army and navy contracts for furnishing arms of all calibre, and projectiles of various kinds, were in session to-day at their rooms in the Capitol. The Committee consists of Messrs. BUTLER, SCHENCK and LOGAN.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MARYLAND.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee held a long session to-day, and examined quite a number of witnesses from Maryland touching the questions before them, and issued subpœnas for the attendance of others.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANKS.

It appears from the abstract of reports of the Philadelphia National Banks, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Oct. 7, that the loans and discounts were $35,000,214; exchange for the Clearing House nearly $5,500,000; specie, $235,294; compound interest notes, $4,800,000; aggregate of circulation and deposits, $53,000,000, requiring a reserve of twenty-five per cent., a little more than $13,000,000, and the statement shows over $19,000,000, a total reserve of nearly thirty-seven per cent. of circulation and deposits.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of quarterly reports of the New-York City National Banks, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Oct. 7, 1867:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$150,693,917 66
Overdrafts	174,165 65
U. S. bonds, deposited to secure circulation	42,275,800 00
U. S. bonds and securities, deposited to secure deposits	4,924,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	14,680,343 78
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	6,134,023 99
Due from National Banks	8,654,928 02
Due from other banks and bankers	2,666,699 47
Banking House	5,583,338 35
Other real estate	302,443 34
Furniture and fixtures	76,283 62
Current expenses	1,325,256 94
Premiums	267,248 51
Exchanges for Clearing-house	102,870,864 65
Other cash items	5,486,982 51
Bills of National Banks	1,990,411 00
Bills of other Banks	20,838 00
Specie	7,361,588 09
Fractional Currency	231,217 64
Legal-Tender Notes	33,536,237 00
Compound Interest Notes	20,971,375 00
Total	$411,948,842 20
Liabilities.	
Capital stock	$74,809,700 00
Surplus fund	18,048,851 87
Undivided profits	7,945,805 98
Circulation notes outstanding:	
National	34,979,627 00
State	308,525 00
Cashiers' checks outstanding	1,702,482 79
Individual deposits	200,373,878 77
United States deposits	2,386,821 95
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	996 70
Due to national banks	51,489,553 91
Due to other banks and bankers	9,902,593 23
Total	$411,948,842 20

The aggregate of circulation and deposits is about $190,000,000, for which a reserve of twenty-five per cent., $47,000,000, in lawful money is required by sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the act. The foregoing abstract shows a reserve of $62,000,000, or eight per cent. more than required.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports of the condition of the National Banks of Boston on the morning of Oct. 7, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$60,718,172 53
Overdrafts	7,641 90
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	29,006,350 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities deposited to secure deposits	1,900,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	3,082,850 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	795,650 0
Due from National Banks	9,742,493 25
Due from other Banks and Bankers	90,110 92
Banking-House	$1,380,434 47
Other real estate	30,912 33
Current expenses	32,935 90
Premiums	45,964 92
Exchange for clearing-house	6,159,719 87
Checks and other cash items	551,547 96
Bills of National Banks	916,237 00
Bills of other Banks	3,686 00
Specie	617,364 80
Fractional Currency	108,390 91
Legal Tender Notes	8,238,166 00
Compound Interest Notes	5,492,590 00
Total	$128,901,208 83
Liabilities.	
Capital stock	$42,550,000 00
Surplus fund	7,753,844 28
Undivided profits	1,115,573 27
Circulating notes outstanding:	
National	25,356,583 00
State	277,932 00
Cashiers' checks outstanding	394,732 72
Individual deposits	36,324,415 40
United States deposits	873,529 29
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	31 30
Due to National banks	13,247,183 69
Due to other banks and bankers	1,037,333 89
Total	$128,901,208 83

The aggregate of circulation and deposits is about $70,000,000, for which a reserve of $17,000,000 is required by the act. The foregoing abstract shows a reserve of over $20,000,000.

MEXICO.

Affairs at the Capital—The Presidential Election—Benito Juarez and Porfirio Diaz—A Gloomy Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Sept. 30, 1867.

Three weeks since there was no contest for the Presidency. JUAREZ had no opposition. DIAZ had retired with his corps to Teucan; CORONA to Guadalajara; ESCOBEDO to his military district. But in the meantime the "*convocatoria*" was announced, and a batch of reforms by which the people were to decide certain changes in the Constitution. This scheme of JUAREZ to establish the veto power, extend the right of suffrage to the clergy, &c., has met with decided opposition in every State of the Republic. As a consequence Gen. DIAZ is a candidate, although the election is to be held on the 6th of October, one week from this time. It is scarcely possible that JUAREZ can be beaten under the circumstances, but the contest will be sharp, and a blow will be given JUAREZ, such as to inform him that the people wish a dictator no longer. ESCOBEDO has declared against the usurpations of JUAREZ, and will most likely throw his influence into the balance for DIAZ. A prominent newspaper of this city claims eleven States for DIAZ and nine for JUAREZ. The people are opposed to JUAREZ, but the time is short. There are also threats from influential sources that the election of JUAREZ would inaugurate another revolution. The Diaz men declare that the election of their favorite is the only thing that can prevent anarchy. DIAZ is the man of the masses—the "coming man" of Mexico. This party is called the "progressionists;" the Juarez party, "old fogy." It is not probable that the conservative party will move for some years to come. JUAREZ has well nigh exterminated it. But at present there are unmistakable evidences of an irruption in the immaculate Liberal Party.

By the foregoing summary of affairs I think you will admit that no one need expect peace in Mexico. No one here, I assure you, looks for its advent. JUAREZ will assuredly be repudiated by his party—if not now, in a very few months. More, he will follow the road over which his victims marched, and the very acts his people indorsed three months ago will compass his destruction. The people expected much from him; but he had scarcely been settled in his palace before he violated the constitution by decreeing the illegal *convocatoria*. It is a notorious fact that his Cabinet has been divided ever since its formation. Three days ago the Governor of Guanajuato declared his intention to "utterly ignore the President's *convocatoria*." JUAREZ immediately deposed him. Such is Mexico to-day.

Minister OTTERBOURG is, at the present writing, at Vera Cruz, homeward bound, and the telegraph announced that Mr. PLUMB had arrived at that port by the English steamer. Consul CRIPPS remains in charge of our interests until Mr. PLUMB reaches the capital. Baron MAGNUS, Prussian Minister, has just arrived in this city. So says the *Siglo*.

The authorities are busy just now disposing of State prisoners. At least 1,000 (military and civil) go to Yucatan, 300 to Perote, 200 to Ulua, 500 to the Pacific coast, in chain-gangs, &c. The spirit of annihilation has been uppermost. Father FISCHER goes for four years, SALM-SALM for seven.

JUAREZ refuses to give up the body of MAXIMILIAN to Admiral TEGETHOFF. CHAPULTEPEC.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets by the Cuban Cable—Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Sugar unchanged. Exchange on London, 14½ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 2 ₱ cent. premium. Potatoes, $4 50. Lard, $16 50 ₱ cwt. in tierces, and $19 50 ₱ cwt. in 25-lb. cans. Onions, $4 25. Apples, $8 50. Cabbages, $50 ₱ 100. Hams, $22 ₱ cwt. for Sugar-cured, and $18 50 for ordinary.

Arrived—Bark *Servinto*, from Matanzas, brig *Cordeva*, from Santiago de Cuba; bark *Evening Star* and brig *Wildhorse*, from New-York.

Sailed—Steamer *Star of the Union*, for Philadelphia; brig *Riverside*, for Pensacola.

A heavy "norther" occurred here to-day, the first of the season.

LOUISIANA.

The Public Schools of New-Orleans—Action of the City Council.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Last evening the City Council adopted a resolution repealing the existing ordinance for the administration of the public schools. The *Republican* has been enjoined, on a petition of one member of the School Board, from publishing officially the said resolution.

A suit has been instituted against Mayor HEATH on the same petition.

NARRAGANSETT PARK.

Second Day's Racing—Gen. Sheridan Present—An Unpopular Decision by the Judges—A Fine Day's Sport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Verily have the Narragansett Park Association reason for self-congratulation at the weather which has blessed the October races thus far. Yesterday was all that could have been asked, and more than was expected in the early morning, and the number of visitors was very large, though not quite equal to the attendance of the previous day. The rains of the night previous had washed the hoof-marks from the track, while the strong wind during the day dried up the mud, and left the course as smooth and nearly as hard as a ball-room floor.

During the day Gen. SHERIDAN visited the Park by invitation of the Association, and was entertained with a very handsome collation, to which members of the Press and others were invited.

The first race on the programme for the day was for a purse of $500, open to horses that never trotted a mile better than 2:40, mile heats, best two in three, in harness. For this race seven entries were made, as follows: *Gen. Sherman, Pegasus, Lady Walton, Lady Bartlett, Tommy Jefferson, John Nesbitt* and *Jackson*. In the pools before the stand *Nesbitt* was the favorite and *Jackson* the second choice. Claims were made against both *Jackson* and *Nesbitt* that they had trotted better than the time specified, but the judges, after a full hearing, did not think the charges were sustained, and both horses were allowed to start. This decision gave all the other horsemen "mortal offence," and the other five horses were at once withdrawn, leaving only *Nesbitt* and *Jackson* to start.

FIRST HEAT.—No time lost, in scoring both horses coming up even first time, and going off at a good gait. Down to the turn it was pretty even, but *Jackson* drew to the front before reaching the quarter, leading then by a length which he still held at the half-mile pole, when the time was 1:20. Just after passing the half-mile *Nesbitt* was carried off his feet, but came down so quickly that he lost nothing. Before getting to the three-quarter pole *Jackson* was pressed closely by his competitor, and coming up the homestretch the two lapped as evenly as if both were one, but at the distance-stand *Nesbitt* again went off his feet, of which indiscretion *Jackson* took advantage, gaining a clear length which he held to the score. Time 2:37.

SECOND HEAT.—As in the preceding heat they got the word the first time, going off well together, but *Jackson* soon showed in front, and had opened a gap of nearly two lengths at the quarter, which he maintained to the half-mile pole. From the half to the three-quarters *Nesbitt* closed slowly, and again lapped *Jackson* on the homestretch, when both showed good speed. When near the distance stand *Jackson* made a break, which gave the other the lead by a length, but he too went off his feet, which enabled *Jackson* to recover his lost ground, he coming in a length ahead in 2:33.

THIRD HEAT—The start was not so good as in the other heats, *Jackson* being nearly a length ahead when the word was given. Before the horses reached the turn *Nesbitt* made a very bad break, and it was necessary to bring him nearly to a stand still before he would return to his duty. Meantime *Jackson* made good use of *Nesbitt's* folly and opened a gap of ten lengths, which was his lead at the quarter. On getting into the backstretch *Nesbitt* settled down to a handsome gait, and at every stride shut down the daylight between *Jackson* and himself. At the half-mile he was six lengths behind and at the three-quarters only two. Coming up the homestretch he lapped his opponent, and on the latter breaking rushed to the front, the spectators cheering. *Jackson* soon recovered his footing, but was beaten by two lengths in 2:33.

FOURTH HEAT—A neck-and-neck send off and even trotting to the first turn, but *Nesbitt* going too fast for *Jackson's* convenience, forced his antagonist to a break, which gave *Nesbitt* a length, which he held at the quarter. Before getting to half-mile *Jackson* closed with him and they went neck and neck to the homestretch, when *Nesbitt* again got away and steadily opened the gap to the close, winning by two lengths. Time 2:36.

FIFTH HEAT—The horses went side by side to the quarter, but *Jackson* was unable to quite hold his own on the backstretch, and falling behind half a length before the half-mile was reached, and steadily losing all the way round the turn, being two lengths in rear at three-quarters. Coming in, *Nesbitt* continued to gain, and *Jackson* broke near the stand, which left him three lengths behind, when *Nesbitt* crossed the score. Time, 2:38.

SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, Wednesday, Oct. 23.—Purse of $500—$350 to first horse, and $150 to second for horses that never trotted better than 2:40; mile heats; best 3 in 5 in harness.

T. H. Hamilton, New-York, enters b. g. John Nesbitt	2	2	1	1	1
A. Howard, Watertown, enters c. h. S. Jackson	1	1	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half	Mile.
First heat	40	1:20	2:38
Second heat	39	1:20	2:33
Third heat	38	1:17	2:33
Fourth heat	40	1:20	2:36
Fifth heat	41	1:21	2:38

SECOND RACE.

Between the heats of the race just recorded, the contest between horses that had never trotted faster than 2:28 took place. This was for a purse of $1,000. $750 to first horse and $250 to second. Entries: *India Rubber, Confidence, License, Col. Maynard, Bruno, Crazy Jane, May Queen, Goldsmith Mare, Old Put. License*, who was favorite, did not appear, however, and *India* also failed to come to time. In the pool sales *Goldsmith Mare* was favorite after *License* had been withdrawn, and *Confidence* was next in estimation. BUD. DOBLE drove *Goldsmith Mare*, DAN RICE drove *Confidence*, and SAM MCLAUGHLIN had *Bruno* in charge.

FIRST HEAT—*Goldsmith Mare* had the pole and *Bruno* outside. After four times scoring the horses, word was given and a line start made. *Goldsmith Mare* led the others when they passed the judges' stand, followed closely by *May Queen* and *Confidence*. before reaching the quarter, *Confidence* took second position, and pressed the mare closely, though he was not able to close with her, she being a good length in front at the half-mile pole, in 1:17. On the far turn, *Confidence* closed up somewhat, and on the homestretch laid the nose at the mare's quarter, but a break set him back and gave the heat to *Goldsmith* by two lengths. Time, 2:31½.

SECOND HEAT.—Much time was expended in trying to get up together, and another line start had finally to be made. *Goldsmith* sprang to the front, and led *Maynard*, who was second, one length at the turn. *Confidence* took second position at the quarter, and closed with the mare before getting to the half, but breaking he fell behind, being passed by *Bruno, Crazy Jane* and *Maynard*. *Bruno* trotted very fast around the three-quarter turn, and in the homestretch he closed so rapidly with *Goldsmith Mare* that he was only a neck behind at the close. Time, 2:29½.

THIRD HEAT—After having become satisfied that they would not come up together, the judges ordered the horses to make another line start, which seemed rather to agree with *Goldsmith Mare*, as she led off nicely. *May Queen*, however, demonstrated in this heat that she could reign in October, passing *Goldsmith* at the turn and leading to the half, when she was passed by *Bruno*. Only for a time, however, did she yield the lead, for when the horses got into the homestretch she put on a dash and went to the front, keeping there to the end of the heat, though *Bruno* was hanging at her quarter all the way. The other horses were very close beside, and the sight of the seven coming up nearly in a bunch gave rise to great cheering. Time, 2:31.

FOURTH HEAT—"The shades of night were falling fast" when the fourth heat was called, and the horses were so undistinguishable immediately after the start that no detail can be given. *Goldsmith Mare* came in ahead, *May Queen* second. Time, 2:31.

SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, Wednesday, Oct. 23—Purse of $1,000; $750 first horse, $250 to second; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Budd Doble, New-York, enters b. m. Goldsmith mare	1	1	4	1
B. Gallor, New-York, enters b. m. May Queen	6	7	1	2
M. Roden, New-York, enters g. s. Confidence	2	5	5	3
Geo. D. McMann, New-York, enters br. g. Bruno	7	2	2	7
Wm. B. Smith, Hartford, enters br. g. Old Put	4	6	6	6
G. W. Halor, Watertown, enters b. m. Crazy Jane	5	3	7	5
J. J. Bowen, Medford, enters br. g. Col. Maynard	3	4	3	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:17	2:31½
Second heat	38	1:16½	2:29½
Third heat	37½	1:15½	2:31
Fourth heat			2:31

To-morrow the grand race of the course comes off between *Lady Thorn, Lucy, Draco Prince, Dan Rice* and *Bruno*. The pool sales to-night are unprecedentedly large, $10,000 having been staked at one place alone. *Thorn* and *Lucy* sell about even, at 100 to 15 against the field.

OHIO.

Planing Mill in Cincinnati Burned.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

A disastrous fire occurred this morning on Central-avenue, near Ann-street, resulting in the total destruction of E. Robinson & Co.'s planing mill, together with the valuable machinery and stock. The building was owned by SAMUEL H. TAFT, and valued at $5,000, which with the stock owned by him, makes his loss about $15,000. The lessees, ROBINSON & Co., lose $15,000 on stock. Building and stock is insured for $67,000. The adjoining buildings are insured to the amount of $15,000. THOMAS COGHILL, blacksmith, also adjoining, loses his entire stock, valued at $2,000; insured for $1,000.

Billiard Tournament in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The billiard tournament this evening was largely attended. The first game was between PARKER and RIVERS, and was won by PARKER; score, 300 to 161; winner's average, 142. The second game was between COON and DAVIS, and was won by COON, who made one run of 126; average, 37½; score—COON, 300; DAVIS, 120. The game was played in 30 minutes. The third game was between SNYDER and CHOATE, and was won by SNYDER; score—SNYDER, 300; CHOATE, 243.

In the fourth game FOSTER beat ACKERMAN 300 to 251. He made one run of 26. ACKERMAN made a run of 112, and lost the game by a miscue.

In the fifth game VERMILIN beat SMITH. It was the poorest game of the tournament, the winner's average being only 7, and there being 42 innings played in the game of 300 points.

VIRGINIA.

The Election for the Convention—A Large Majority in Favor of it—Richmond Conservative—John Minor Botts Defeated in Culpepper.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

When the polls closed this evening the Conservatives were 521 in the majority. They will be reopened to-morrow morning in three Wards. The city has been very quiet all day. The military are still kept on duty and patrol the streets in squads day and night.

It is probable that the Radicals will carry the city. Advices have been received from various sections of the State, and so far show a large majority for a Convention. Culpepper County has gone Conservative and against BOTTS by a majority of sixty-two. Alleghany gives a large Conservative majority.

To the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The second day of the election in this city upon the question of calling a Convention, and for delegates to the same, passed off without any disturbance. The Radicals and Conservative were actively engaged all day in bringing voters to the polls. After the announcement of the first day's result the Conservatives were much encouraged, and are still confident that victory is theirs. Many negroes forgot the names given when registered, and many have left the city since the registration.

The polls closed to-night with a white majority o 521,

It is estimated that there is the same number of Radical whites and Conservative blacks in the City. The vote upon the question of calling a Convention cannot yet be ascertained, but nine-tenths of the whites voted against it. At the solicitation of the Radicals Gen. SCHOFIELD has ordered the polls to be opened in three wards to-morrow. Much dissatisfaction exists among the Conservatives in consequence. The military were all on duty all day, but their services were not needed. Returns from the counties indicate that the colored men have voted *en masse* for the Radicals and in favor of a Convention.

The line between the blacks and whites was distinctly drawn. Nelson County gives 1,148 for, and 590 against the Convention; HARRIS, (Radical) 1,124; C. J. SMITH, (Conservative) 592; W. C. CARRINGTON, (Independent) 303; HARRIS, (Negro Floater) 1,423; WILLIAMS, (Conservative Floater) 704.

Appomattox—872 for and 456 against the Convention. BRADDUS, Conservative, has five majority over his Radical opponent in Amherst.

In Albermorle Judge ALEX. RIVES, Conservative Republican, and W. H. SOUTHALL, Conservative, are beaten by 350 votes. TAYLOR, negro, and THOMPSON (white Radical) are elected. J. C. SOUTHALL (Conservative) is elected from the district composed of Albemarle, Augusta and Louisa by 115 majority. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is defeated in Culpepper by MANSEY. In Henrico, SWANN (Union League candidate,) received only four white votes, but was elected. A majority of the Conservatives are elected in the Valley of Virginia. Dinwiddie—Radical candidates, 1,518; Conservatives, 362; for the Convention, 1,518 votes.

Nottaway County—Of 1,500 votes, 1,100 were for the Convention. Mattox Precinct—Chesterfield, 187 for the Convention and 221 against. Petersburgh—For the Convention, 2,482; against 1,197. Platte, (Republican) 247; Conservative, 1,165; MORGAN, (colored Republican) 2,475.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The result of the election in this vicinity is as follows: Norfolk—For the Convention; BOWDEN, (white,) Radical, and BAYNE, (colored,) are elected by 347 majority.

Portsmouth—For the Convention, 182; against, 467. The white votes were 726; colored, 784.

Elizabeth City County, Hampton—For the Convention, 736; against, 29. Colored and white Radicals elected by 120 majority.

Southampton County—For the Convention, 464; against, 163. BROWN (negro) was elected by 277 majority.

Isle of Wight County—For the Convention, 157; against, 90. CLARK (Conservative) is elected by 91 majority.

Nansemund County—For the Convention, 1,096; against, 699. SARR (Radical) is elected by 318 majority.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

LEWIS (Conservative) is elected to the Convention over BALDWIN (Radical) in Prince William County by a majority of 161 votes.

MAUSY (Conservative) is elected to the Convention over JOHN MINOR BOTTS (Radical) in Culpepper County by 62 majority.

Stafford County gives 340 majority against the Convention.

Fredericksburgh gives 126 majority against the Convention.

Warrenton gives 60 Radical majority, though Fauquier County is supposed to have gone for the the Conservatives.

Fairfax County gives a Radical majority of 100.

Loudon County gives a Conservative majority of 72.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow Elected United States Senator.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Gov. BROWNLOW was elected United States Senator to-day for the term commencing March, 1869, by twenty-four majority, on the first ballot, over W. B. STOKES.

MARYLAND.

The Baltimore Municipal and Judicial Election.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesd. Oct. 23.

The vote for Judge of Court of Appeals to-day was as follows:

Bartol, (Democrat,)	18,500
Stockbridge, (Republican,)	4,795
Bartol's majority	13,705

For Justice of the Supreme Court:

Parkin Scott, (Democrat,)	18,219
John R. Kenly, (Republican,)	4,846
Scott's majority	13,373

The majorities for Associate Judges are all over 13,000.

The largest Republican vote was for JOHN C. KING for Associate Judge.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ravages of the Disease in Southern Cities.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Five interments from yellow fever were made here yesterday.

The weather is clear and cool.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Col. CHARLES HEALEY, a brother of Gen. HEALEY, United States Marshal for Alabama, died this morning of of yellow fever.

There were two fever interments to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

There were eighteen yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending this morning.

GALVESTON, Texas, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

There were no yellow fever interments to-day. Absentees are slowly returning, though it is yet deemed imprudent. The fever is abating in the interior for want of material.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

There were nine interments from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this evening.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Revision of the Registration Lists.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order providing for a session of the Registration Boards for a final revision of the registration lists, to commence November 5 and continue five days; also an order authorizing post commanders to release on bail all persons, not subject to the articles of war, held in arrest by the military authority.

Mr. Bonner's Rejoinder to Commodore Vanderbilt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR:—I have read Commodore VANDERBILT'S letter in your paper of yesterday, in reply to my note of the 19th inst. The Commodore, it seems, is "surprised" that I should have replied to him and his trainer through the newspapers. Why he should be surprised at my choosing the same mode of communicating with him and the public, which both he and his trainer had previously chosen, *surprises* me. I'm that I only followed his example. He had himself published a letter over his own signature, with the caption blazoned over it, "*Mountain Boy*, the great trotter—a horse that exceeds *Dexter* in price and speed." But the Commodore alleges (having the 2:17¼ of *Dexter* in his mind, and knowing that he has not equaled it) that there has been "no contest" between him and me to see which would have the fastest trotter. How about the challenge, then? Wasn't that in earnest? and if in earnest, doesn't it establish that there was a "contest?" The only thing which the Commodore can deny is that it has been a "good-natured" contest; and all that I have to say about that is, that it has been on my part.

That the Commodore should put his distinguished name to a statement that I was seeking "notoriety" for *Dexter* by merely replying to his publications, is a strange view to take of it. But what are the facts? Who arrayed horse against horse in the first place? Didn't I remain silent for a week or two, and allow the Commodore and his trainer to go on, day after day, and make "notoriety" for *Mountain Boy*, by associating him with *Dexter*, in every possible way; and didn't they at last directly challenge him, before I wrote one word in reply? To charge a man with seeking notoriety by merely *replying* to the challenge of the accuser, is cool, certainly. It strikes me that if any one is amenable to this charge, it is the venerable Commodore himself, who first rushed into print. I am sorry that the simple pleasantries of my brief reply seem momentarily to have ruffled his usually equable temper.

Now, concerning that challenge, I submit that it was hardly proper in a gentleman of Commodore VANDERBILT's position to permit his trainer to issue a challenge to me, inasmuch as he knew that I had time and again proclaimed my determination not to trot any of my horses in a public race. If the Commodore really wanted sport of that sort, he knew where to get it without seeking it with a horse which he was aware had been retired from the turf.

The Commodore states that *Dexter* was offered to him two years ago for $7,500. There appears to be a mistake about this, of course unintentional on the Commodore's part, as Mr. GEORGE ALLEY, who owned him at that time, informed me this very day that he always refused to sell him until the day he disposed of him for less than $15,000 after he had timed him privately in 1864. The memory of one of these two gentlemen appears to be at fault. Two years ago *Dexter* had already trotted—when he was only 7 years old—in 2:18 1-5—time never to this day equaled by any other horse of the same age, or of any other age. "Himself his only peer." But even if it were a fact that *Dexter* had been offered for sale at $7,500, what has that to do with his present value or his unequaled performances? Does it make him any slower or the Commodore's horse any faster? Surely there is no occasion for a "contest" on that point. Have not many of the fastest horses in the world, during their early career, been sold at low prices? Was not *Flora Temple* (whose time has never yet been beaten except by *Dexter*) once sold for less than $100. Was not the Commodore's own admirable horse sold for less than $200 within three or four years?

Now I want to see the Commodore—if he can—trot his horse in 2:17¼, and show not only as much speed as *Dexter* but as placid a temper as yours, &c.,

ROBERT BONNER.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Not to be Destroyed.—PHALON & SON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is not only the most enchanting perfume of the age, but the most indestructible. The air has no effect upon it, except to increase its delicacy. It is as stainless as the dews that fall upon the waxen petals of the flower in the garden land of South America.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, having closed his office in Boston, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., for Warts, Wens, Moles, Moth, Freckles, Comedones, (black worms,) and all pimply eruptions and scaly disquemations on the face or other parts of the body, including all cutaneous diseases of the head, inducing loss of hair or premature grayness. No charge for consultation.

A.—Visitors to New-York.—The largest and best assorted stock of Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 34 4th-av., No. 62 Lafayette-place.

A.—Custom Department of Brokaw BROTHERS.—This department has been entirely reorganized; the choicest goods from London and Paris, a great many of which have figured in the Paris Exhibition, have just been opened, and are being sold at prices that defy competition. The best artists, cutters, have been engaged. Polite attention and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who will please to favor us with their patronage.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS
and CLOTHIERS, Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union, and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Dress Hat for Gentlemen.—The only new style out—recognized at once. When seen—tres distingue.
WARNOCK, No. 519 Broadway.

Genin's Hats and Furs.—Hats for Misses, Boys and Infants; Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description, Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps and Fur Trimmings, all at reasonable prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, JR.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Woman Controls by Beauty.—Mme JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The latest and most elegant wedding notes, cards and monograms.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

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The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations on the face called Moth, Freckles and Tan, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

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Extraordinary Efforts Have Been made to excel in the taste, quality and variety of the CURTAIN Fabrics imported this season by
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOYD—JAMES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, HUGH C. BOYD to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late N. E. James, Esq.

CLAPP—PRYER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, by Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., GEORGE P. CLAPP to DESIER A. PRYER, daughter of the late Jasper Pryer.

DECAN—ATKINSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., by Rev. Father Fanelly, assisted by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, ALPHONSE DECAN, of Paris, France, to ELLEN, daughter of the late David Atkinson, of this City.

EARLE—DRIGGS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, at the West Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, SAMUEL S. EARLE to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Chester Driggs, of this City.

HUBBARD—AYRES.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Wines, HENRY A. HUBBARD, of Stamford, Conn., to SARAH A., daughter of James E. Ayres, Esq.

ROBINSON—HENRY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Henry, assisted by Rev. Dr. Diller and Rev. Mr. Homer, S. C. ROBINSON, M. D., to Miss SARAH HENRY, daughter of J. H. Henry, M. D., all of Brooklyn.

ROTHE—BOYD.—In Kearney, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Henry Vehslage, HARRY E. ROTHE to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John. Boyd, Jr., Esq.

THIBAULT—TURNER.—On Saturday, Oct. 19, at St. Stephen's Church, New-York, by Rev. Edward McGlynn, LOUIS PLACIDE ADOLPHE THIBAULT, of Versailles, France, to Mrs. WILLIAMINA BARRINGTON TURNER, of Savannah, Ga. No cards.

THOMAS—MCGRAW.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Archibald C. Foss, AUGUSTUS H. THOMAS to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Nicholas McGraw, both of this City.

WARD—PATERSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the High-st. Presbyterian Church, Newark, by Rev. Dr. A. Reid, assisted by Rev. Dr. E. E. Rankin, JOSEPH B. WARD, M. D., of Brooklyn, E. D., to JENNIE M., daughter of Wm. Paterson, of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BRAYNARD.—In this City, of consumption, THOMAS L. BRAYNARD, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 140 East 54th-st., without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BRADFORD.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, of pleuro-pneumonia, SLEVELYOR BRADFORD, aged 23 years and 10 months, son of Alexander W. and Marianne Bradford.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at Rye, on Saturday next at 1 P. M. A special car will be provided at the New-Haven Depot at 11:30 A. M., and carriages will be at the Station at Rye.

BENJAMIN.—At Lake Providence, La., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, of bilious fever, THOMAS J. BENJAMIN, in the 32d year of his age.

BRADISH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, at his late residence, No. 242 Schermerhorn-st., Capt. WILLIAM K. BRADISH.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLOVER.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, after a short illness, MARIA ANTONIA GERTRUDE, wife of Bertrand Clover, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 18 Balchen-place, South Brooklyn.

DARLING.—The funeral of CLARINDA DARLING will take place at the Centre Church, New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 25, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

FAULKNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, ANN MARIA FAULKNER, in the 40th year of her age. Her remains were taken to Walden, Orange County.

NEWMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, while on his wedding tour, STEPHEN P. NEWMAN, of Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 35 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Katonah, on Friday, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRONK.—On Monday night, Oct. 21, of cholera infantum, LOUIS RESMOND FRONK, youngest son of Kate and Edwin C. Fronk, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 20 East Washington-place, on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

GLEASON.—At his residence, corner of Grand-st. and Union-av., Williamsburgh, L. I., at 5½ o'clock P. M. on Monday, Oct. 21, WILLIAM GLEASON, a native of Borrisoleigh, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 41 years.

His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Leonard and Remsen sts., where a solemn High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, papers please copy.

NOBLE.—At his residence, in New-Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, CHARLES NOBLE, late of this City, aged 65 years.

RICE.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, after a brief illness, HENRY G. RICE, formerly of Boston, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in Boston at No. 5 Chestnut-st., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock.

SAYRE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, REBECCA, wife of Wm. R. Sayre, aged 37 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 24th-st., near 9th-av., on Friday, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock.

SHELTON.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, HENRY SHELTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Bridgeport, on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOOTHAKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, FREDDIE, son of Mary E. and Jesse H. S. Toothaker, aged 2 years and 18 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at No. 80 East Houston-st., first door west of Bowery, on Friday, Oct. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TWOMEY.—On Monday, Oct. 21, SARAH C., wife of Francis J. Twomey, aged 26 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her parents, John and Sarah Falvey, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Lawrence's Church, 84th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on Thursday next at 9½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT WINTER CLOTHING go to F. B. BALDWIN'S,
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SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Castors, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company, and Rogers, Smith & Co.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
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For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:15 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

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Beautiful and durable, from
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DINNER AND TEA-SETS,
Stylish and inexpensive.
ENGRAVED GLASS,
With crest and initial.
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The best in the world for making good coffee.
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One to six bottles of this wonderful purifier of the blood will change the most repulsive body, covered with the worst Sores, Ulcers and other infirmities, to a sound and healthy condition. It makes pure blood; it secures clear Skin, Sound and White Teeth, clean and regular Nails, strong and luxuriant Hair, bright and clear Eyes, sweet and pure breath—those who use it, however unfortunate they may be in personal appearance, will soon realize its wonderful power, imparting health and beauty to all. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles. Sold by druggists, and by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868.

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RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—Dr. SCHENCK will be absent from this City until TUESDAY, Nov. 12. His usual visits will then be continued regularly EVERY TUESDAY, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. It is unnecessary for patients to see Dr. SCHENCK, except when a thorough examination of the lungs is required with the Respirometer, as he keeps a large supply of his medicines at his rooms, which may be obtained at all times, with full directions printed in English, French and German.

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New styles, for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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See his oration on EDUCATION OF THE HEART, in Nov. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it. 30 cts. S. R. WELLS, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

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Prohibitory Laws, Sunday Laws, Handicap Legislation, Tyranny of Majorities, the Way to a State Church, How the Legislation of the Rich Oppresses the Poor, and similar subjects of strong present interest are treated of in
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TWENTIETH WARD.—XVTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING, at Lincoln Hall, 8th-av. and 33d-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.
COME ONE, COME ALL.
Gen. John A. Foster, Major Douglass Campbell, Col. Ethan Allen and Hon. Isaac Dayton will speak.
Union Glee Club will sing.
THERON R. BUTLER, President.
JOHN GOLLER, ROBERT HOAG, } Secretaries.

AT A MEETING OF THE FOURTH Senatorial District Union Republican Convention, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, 1867, Hon. WM. M. TWEED was unanimously nominated for Senator.
CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman.
LEWIS HOPPS, JOHN M. COSTA, } Secretaries.

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5-20 Coupon, '67..	106⅞	106⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
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These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

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at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 notes, Oct. 23, 1867, as follows:
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MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
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These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,885,630, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 561, 278, 182, 377, 241, 56, 309, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 592, 153, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1867.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions at their office for their Seven per Cent. Bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, said bonds having ten years to run.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.
GEORGE BRADISH, President.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOV. 1,
CASHED IN GOLD.
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

☞ Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

LELAND, BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 22 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Exchange, Notes, &c.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.
F. L. LELAND,
Member Government Security Board.
C. H. LELAND,
Member Gold Exchange.
WM. CARPENDER,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS,
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
Bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money,
Regarded by savings and other Institutions as the most desirable of all the Government securities.
For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FILTERING OIL CO.,
NO. 126 MAIDEN-LANE.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the National Filtering Oil Company will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, 4th of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing officers and members of the Board for the ensuing year.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Bristol Line) have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. from their net earnings, five per cent. payable in cash or demand, and five per cent in stock scrip of the Company. Such scrip represents cash earnings held by the Company as a reserve fund. The transfer-books will be closed on the 12th inst., and be opened on the 15th inst.
H. B. WILBUR, Treasurer,
No. 3 Old State-house, Boston.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and open Nov. 2.

The interest due Nov. 1, on the bonds of the Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.
A. BOODY, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes. Transfer books closed from this date to Nov. 1, 1867.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Nov. 1, (free of all taxes,) has this day been declared. By order of the Board.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Oct. 25.
CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS OCT. 1, '67, over 100,000 00
$300,000 00
No Unsettled Losses.
OFFICE REMOVED TO
No. 117 BROADWAY.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP OF GARNER & CO. having been dissolved by the death of THOMAS GARNER, and the retirement of THOMAS GARNER, Jr., the business will be continued by the subscribers, under the same firm name.
WILLIAM T. GARNER,
SAMUEL W. JOHNSON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

MR. GREENVILLE WINTHROP HAS this day withdrawn from the firm of GREENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business of broker in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of business as BANKERS AND BROKERS, under the firm and style of HOYT & GARDNER. Office No. 5 New-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
THOMAS A. HOYT,
JAMES GARDNER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

A YOUNG ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN OF experience in this City, with a few thousand dollars capital, desires to engage his services as clerk or book-keeper with some respectable house with a view of taking an interest, if mutually agreeable after an acquaintance; best of reference given. Address HENRY, Box No. 152 Times Office. Agents need not apply.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, a member of the Stock Board, would like a partner with capital to form a house to transact a strictly commission business; can give reference for integrity and capacity to conduct the business in every department. Address P. A. P., Box No. 358 Post-office.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS OLD ESTABLISHED dining saloon and restaurant, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York, doing a profitable business; sold on account of proprietor's health. Apply on premises.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Unusual opportunities are here offered individual students for rapid progress in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all elementary branches. Terms reasonable and extra studies optional.

For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are specially invited to visit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.
For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty.
HENRY DRISLER, LL.D.,
Acting President.
49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.
Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.
Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.
Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,
BY
MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 4th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.
Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

LESPINASSE
FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Next session opens Oct. 21; superior advantages offered; number limited to 30; institution endowed; terms $150 per session of 20 weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:
Rev. T. S. Hastings,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,
Rev. Peter Stryker,
Rev. Howard Osgood,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,
George A. Wicks,
Charles Scribner,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Robert Jaffray,
John A. Stewart,
Horatio S. Brown,
Joel D. Hunter,
Charles Folsom,
Gamaliel G. Smith,
William M. Vermilye,
John J. Donaldson,
William H. Osborn,
Charles A. Davison,
John P. March,
Edward Smith,
William P. Williams,
William E. A. Mackintosh.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE in teaching intends to devote the hours from 10 to 1 o'clock for the next seven months to the instruction of her two boys, about ten years of age, in her own pleasant parlor. She will be assisted by an educated French girl. She wishes to join with them three others of nearly the same age, and would prefer boys who have not been sent to school, but who have been accustomed to the society of intelligent, cultivated and refined people. For further particulars apply by letter to Box No. 184 General Post-office, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys—Amherst, Mass.—H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal; established 1846; classical and commercial; number limited; all pupils board in family of Principal. Circulars upon request.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Five pupils received as members of the family. French spoken entirely.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

MR. W. M. HOWLAND, A GRADUATE of Harvard, and experienced in teaching, desires to prepare one or two pupils for College; excellent references will be given. Address No. 37 Lafayette-place.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR FOUR LITTLE girls; references exchanged. Address for one week, Box No. 126, Princeton, N. J.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT THE HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N.Y., Oct. 28. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 68 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. E. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,183 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND, HAVING had many years' experience in teaching in this City, desires to obtain pupils at their residences or in schools, or would form a class; has had much experience in teaching boys; thorough instruction given in the English branches, Latin, French and music; highest City references given. Address Miss C. B. C., Station G.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE wishes to take pupils in English branches or classics. References—Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; E. A. Duyckinck, Esq.; Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D.; Rev. George Seymour, D. D. Address H. A. PARKER, Theological Seminary, 20th-st. and 9th-av.

PRIVATE CLASS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING several years' experience in teaching, wishes four or five little girls, from 11 to 14 years of age, to form a class with one of her pupils in studying English and French, from 11 till 1; best of references given. Address S. S., Box No. 75 New-York Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, (spoken,) Latin, Italian and music desires pupils at her own or their residences; references exchanged. Address Miss WELBY, Station G.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ENGLISH, French, German, Classics, Painting and Music, to introduce to Families, Schools and Seminaries throughout the country. Address (with stamp) the "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION," 532 Broadway, N. Y.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS RESIDENT OR visiting governess, by an English lady, experienced in teaching English, music and French. Address S. M. C., No. 152 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

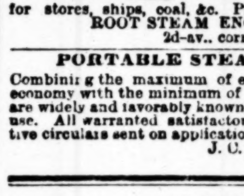
FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture, by
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE, $3 A CHALDRON, DELIVERED, made from best imported coal; large and clean; families, dealers and hotels supplied. Manhattan Gas-Works, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.
To be sold at private stable No. 55 East 41st-st., immediately, a superb saddle-horse, kind and clever in harness and just the right size—trotting horse YOUNG DUTCHMAN, half brother to Gen. Butler; can now show 2:30; promises very fast time. Victoria light wagon and two sets of double harness.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16½ HANDS high, sound, gentle and stylish. Apply at No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 2.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES
FOR SALE.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 32 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 180 feet x 31 feet beam.
ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 30-inch diameter, 34-inch stroke, Second-hand.
Also,
TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
SOUTHWARK-ST., BOROUGH, LONDON, S. E., ENGLAND.

This Company's extensive buildings, comprising an exchange, offices, show-rooms, subscription and refreshment rooms, double basement of cellarage, and capacious warehouses, will be completed in September, in time for the ensuing hop season.

An open market will be held in the Exchange three times a week, which being in contiguity with the warehouses, may be attended with great advantage by all those acquainted with the hop, malt and seed trades.

The warehousing department will be conducted so as to approach as near as possible to that of private warehousing, at the usual rates.

Warrants are issued by the Company, if required, on all goods deposited in their warehouses.

On application to the Manager all particulars may be obtained.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway,
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.—THE CHEAPEST and best in use is the "Hygenic clay pipe." Only condensing clay pipe ever made. Liberal terms to the trade. COOK & ROBINSON, No. 100 Barclay-st., manufacturers' agents.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., treated by Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Briggs' Curative sold everywhere. By mail, 50 cents.

AT NO. 300 34TH-ST., COR. 8TH-AV., storage for furniture, baggage, pianos, mirrors, wines, &c., by the load or room. All goods taken up on elevators. H. G. HAEGER.

"STUART'S SYRUP."—EXTRA SYRUP OF superior quality in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT sisters, one as cook (understands her business perfectly) and the other as nurse or chamberwork and waitress; eleven years' reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 142 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is also a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. No objection to the country.

WANTED—FOR A GERMAN SERVANT A situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; has the best of City reference from her last employer and other first-class City families. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; can produce the very best of references from the best families in the City. Apply at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands how to make bread, cakes, jellies and pastries; she has excellent references from the best City families. Apply at No. 44 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress, or would go as nurse in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork alone, or would assist a laundress; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, or address CHAMBERMAID.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and to mind a grown child; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 177 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of plain sewing; would assist in the chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 443 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a first-class family; can operate on a sewing machine; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 141 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; has the best of City reference; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and a beautiful washer and ironer. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN work by the day or week; is a first-rate housecleaner, also a good washer and ironer, or do any other work that may be required. Apply two days for M. S. DUNBAR, at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of growing children and do chamberwork in a private family; has three years reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 392 7th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; would assist with the washing; good bread maker; best references. Apply at 377 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 196 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress, or would take charge of two or three grown up children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 277 1st-av., over the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook and first-class washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 261 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 23 Forsyth-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 348 West 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 148 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as nurse; can show three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a Protestant woman; has experience in bringing up children by hand; good City reference. No. 201 West 33d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; the other as waitress; both wish to go together. Call for two days at No. 328 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 2½ Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse with a fresh breast of milk; has no objection to going to the country; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS two years City reference from one place, employment as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. May be seen at No. 242 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND highly recommended girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 10 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND REFINED woman a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of young children; is a good plain seamstress. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, TO OBTAIN washing by the dozen or by the month, at her own residence. Call at No. 221 (old number) 21st-st., corner 1st-av., in the crockery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 24 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 456 2d-av., 3d floor, back room, corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st., over the private stables, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid or parlormaid. Call for two days at No. 79 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; can do French fluting; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED waitress or chambermaid in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st., first floor front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 110 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 238 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID. For reference call at No. 109 West 15th-st.

$10 PER MONTH.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN of considerable experience wants a situation to do general housework for a medium sized family; can bake good bread and biscuit. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, who is a good washer and ironer, would like to have some work in her own house, or would go out by the day to work; best of City reference. Call at No. 153 West 27th-st., old No. 95, rear room No. 5.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES a place for her seamstress; an excellent dressmaker and lady's maid; accustomed to sewing-machines; thirteen years' reference from one place. Apply at No. 127 East 27th-st.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Employment Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Cooks, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for Select Servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels in City or country.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., may be found a large number of first-class servants, English, Scotch, German, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses and girls of all work for City and country.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—A thoroughly practical woman, who has had several years experience in the management of house and servants, would like to make arrangements to fill either of the above positions. Call at No. 205 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE American Protestant ladies—one as housekeeper or matron in any large establishment, the other as assistant housekeeper or invalid nurse; both are fully competent; have best of reference, and will work for the interest of their employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman in a private family; is a good cook; understands all kinds of baking; willing to assist in washing if required; no objection to first-class family in the country; good City references. Call at No. 99 East 4th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle, or growing children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook or housekeeper, who thoroughly understands her business; has a boy nine years old who she would like to have with her; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at new No. 416 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT girls, together or separate, City or country, situations to cook, wash and iron, or assist the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; have the best City references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework servant; will be found, neat, economical and industrious; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook and a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook and baker of bread and pastry; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman to do up stairs work and sew; understands all kinds of family sewing; also operating on Grover and Baker's machine; no objection to assist with the care of children. Can be seen till engaged at No. 129 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d-sts., first floor and front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Apply at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, who can bone and lard and make every kind of desserts, soups, game, &c., &c., a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 443 3d-av., corner 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference; no objection to the care of growing children. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, in a private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION to do general housework, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has got two years reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 287 Spring-st., near Hudson-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best City reference; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, or is willing to take care of a child; is a splendid operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 686 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a situation; understands French fluting and her business thoroughly; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 266 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family, as chambermaid and plain sewer; would assist in waiting if required, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call until suited at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a private family; refers to her employer, where she can be seen for four days, at No. 215 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND her daughter, situations: one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 341 East 16th-st., third floor, back room. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse in a private family; understands chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, who has lived in first-class families, a situation as chambermaid, or is willing to do sewing or waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 515 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOMAN as first-class cook in an American or French family; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 84 Ludlow-st., corner of Broome.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do housework in a private family; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in plain washing in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place, No. 219 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND a situation for a respectable Protestant woman with a child four years of age; is a good dressmaker and seamstress; or would be willing to make herself generally useful. Address E. F., Station E, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of needlework; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 488 6th-av., room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as wet nurse; is perfectly healthy and has a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or to assist with washing and ironing, by a Protestant young girl; best of references given. Call at No. 495 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; has the best City references. Call at No. 384 Bowery, in the shoe-store, for three days.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for a faithful and excellent nurse; a person of middle age, fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 36 Union-square, East.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 315 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework, or would do chamberwork, washing or sewing; the best of reference. Call at No. 445 West 36th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a girl as chambermaid and assistant laundress; she can recommend her very highly. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to get a few private families' washing to do at her own residence; can wash and iron well; has best of City reference. No. 468 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chamberwork and waiting; best of reference given. Call at No. 423 East 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 634 2d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups and desserts; refers to her present employer. Apply for two days at her present place, No. 165 East 14th-st., (old No.,) near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant married man; has no family; in City or country; will make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 21 East 33d-st., or address W. G.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 277 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse or waitress and chambermaid; City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 305 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID in a private family; has seven years' reference from her late employer, where she can be seen after 10½ o'clock, at No. 119 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman; is a good cook, (with City reference) and will assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman (Scotch) as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Address for two days No. 426 4th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of laundress or general housewoman. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by bottle, or grown children. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., below 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, or chambermaid and do the fine washing. Can be seen at her last place, 71 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 392 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of steady habits; can give the best of City references. Call or address J. D., 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE (German Protestants,) the man as hostler and coachman, plain gardener or general farm hand; the wife as cook, washer and ironer or general servant; are valuable, industrious and reliable help; wages moderate; best references given. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; he understands his business in all its branches; he is honest, sober and very industrious and obliging; he can give the very best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address a note to J. T. B., No. 50 4th-av., Mr. Campbell's harness store, for three days; City or country preferred.

WANTED—BY A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, who can plan and lay out gardens, pleasure-grounds, parks, shrubbery; also, draining and reclaiming waste land, woods, &c.; has great experience; with first-class references. Address LANDSCAPE, care of F. McDonald, Esq., No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man (a Protestant,) who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce undoubted testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for a number of years. Apply to, or address for two days, J. G., No. 132 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and refers to first-class families whom he has lived with. Can be seen or address WAITER, at Rodgers & Winter's grocery-store, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; one as first-class coachman, or the other as seamstress and care of children, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address B. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and his wife, without encumbrance; the man as coachman, &c., and the woman as laundress; both have excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR valet by a young man lately landed from England, who thoroughly understands his business in any capacity as a gentleman's servant; has good reference, and has no objections to the country or traveling. Call or address W. C., No. 154 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has had long experience in England and this country; best of City reference from his former employers. Can be seen, or address P. M., No. 6 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business in that capacity, and will be highly recommended by his last employer, by addressing a note to R. E., No. 402 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; fully understands his business and all its branches; can be well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, G. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City recommendations. Call at or address No. 126 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, or coachman and groom, by a single man, (Protestant,) with the best City references. Call or address, for two days, T. B., at Mr. P. Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has had ten years' experience in this City; the best of City reference. Call at No. 22 East 36th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who understands gardening and can milk; would make himself generally useful and is obliging; can give best references. Call or address JOHN, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 19.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as a coachman and gardener; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference from his last place. Address T. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; will be found honest, sober, industrious, willing to make himself agreeable, and generally useful; the best City reference for capabilities. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; is a good driver, and would make himself useful; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address W. B., at R. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a faithful honest and industrious man; understands his business in all its branches; best of reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 64 West 38th-st., second-floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom; who is a good, careful driver and willing to make himself useful in every way; good city reference given. Address A. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; has long experience in this City, and is a thorough horseman; the best City reference from last employer. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A dry goods store by a respectable young man; best of reference from last employer. Address B. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 Wall-st. Can be seen at his last employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, PORTER or to do work of any kind; good references will be given. Address or inquire for THOMAS BELFORD, care Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; also understands milking and the care of a farm; is willing and obliging and not afraid to work. Address J. M. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; the best of reference from last employer. Call or address at No. 125 East 13th-st., at Wm. Lockhart's stable.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENTLEMAN'S farm, with stock, by a German man; best of references. Inquire of Rev. Mr. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private boarding-house or dining-saloon, by a steady, capable man; good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; can give first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call or address J. B., No. 106 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of experience as superintendent of a club, hotel or first-class boarding-house. Address J. R. STEWARD, No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man, with superior reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man. Apply to present employer, J. H. Johnson, No. 510 Broadway.

A. WORK WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young man, perfectly steady, and willing to make himself useful either with pen or file. Address C., care of Chandler & Bros., No. 97 Cliff-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, QUICK AND correct at figures and a good writer, a situation in a store, or as copyist. Address A. W., Station R., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN WRITER having a few hours daily to spare, copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 152 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS.—LLOYD'S $100,000 REVOLVING Double Maps of Europe and America are just out; only $4. 3,000,000 names on them. "How to canvass well" sent. Ladies and men. $20 a day made. J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., situations for a large number of first-class Protestants and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cook, wash and ironers, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, who understands the care of horses, and is willing to assist in gardening and make himself otherwise useful. Apply by letter with reference to F. W. LASAK, No. 820 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid and dressmaker; must understand her business thoroughly; hair-dressing, &c.; must speak French. Apply, with reference, at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING at Glen Cove, L. I., a respectable American or German woman of middle age, to do general housework and assist at family sewing; reference to be exchanged. Address WORK, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL BY A small family, to do general housework and assist with sewing; must come well recommended. Address MYERS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, ONE having a thorough knowledge of marine underwriting, competent to judge of and accept risks; reference required. Address Post-office Box No. 5,685.

WANTED—IN AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN cloth house, a first-class salesman for New-York State trade; must have a large acquaintance with dealers. Address WOOLENS, Box No. 1,753.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WITH CITY reference to do general housework for a small family. Apply from 9 till 2 at No. 6 West 49th-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

FRANCE, GRACE..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 2

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, being unavoidably detained, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN, First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $45, gold.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI..........Oct. 23
ALEPPO..........Oct. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

Sailing from New-York:

ETNA..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Sailing from Antwerp:

ETNA..........Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK..........Oct. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$90
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON..........C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18

and every twenty-eight days thereafter

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor

For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage..........$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY......Oct. 26
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY......Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY......Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY......Nov. 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE leave every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.

The sailing of the steamship WILMINGTON, J. A. COLE, Commander, from Pier No. 3 North River, for the above ports, calling at Havana for Mails and Passengers, has been postponed until FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 3 P. M., in order to allow merchants time to answer their correspondence by the last mail.

Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway. E. W. TURNER, Agent.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.

Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA. CHANGE OF TIME.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.

To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.

For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York. WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received from Monday, 28th, A. M., until Thursday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5..........SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CHANGE OF HOUR OF SAILING.

Commencing in November, the steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore.

COLUMBIA, BARTON, Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
EAGLE, GREENE, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Nov. 7, 12 Noon.

No freight received on day of sailing.

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.

The fast and popular steamship "SARAGOSSA" M. B. CROWELL, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted for the Winter service, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 24.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Oct. 26.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, Nov. 2.

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
CORTES, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GEO. CROMWELL, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11:30 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 6:20 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY 50c., AND corresponding reduction on through tickets to all points West and North. The first-class steamers CONNECTICUT and C. VANDERBILT leave Pier 44 North River daily, (except Saturdays,) at 6 P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Fare on Sundays, $1 50.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 389 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3:30 P. M., Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.

To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1867, by

Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, A. C. S., Fort Columbus.
First-Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton.
Brevet Capt. Fred'k Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island.
First-Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willett's Point.
Brevet Capt. M. Leahy, A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
First-Lieut. J. MacMurray, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.,

At their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.

The proposals for Fort Columbus to include Fort Wood and New-York City.

The proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF EDWARD A. TUTTLE, Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Hot Air Registers, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of January, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 16th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF JOHN DONLEVY, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, for an improvement in the method of forming plates for polychromatic printing for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of January, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 16th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

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T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 816 8th av., corner 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARD.

MESSRS. STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,
have just received from auction
AN ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
BLACK SILKS,
ILLUMINATED IN A VARIETY OF FIGURES IN
BLUE AND GOLD,
AND OTHER COLORS.
THESE GOODS were sold in the AUCTION ROOM at
A GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE GOLD COST,
and will be offered by us
at prices very much
CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ALSO,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
AND
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY.

We have THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS STORE IN NEW-YORK. THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE GOODS IN THE CITY FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Ladies visiting the City will find themselves amply repaid by calling at our establishment.

Our Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, &c., are goods of our own importation, and are of superior quality, and shades which cannot be found elsewhere.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES. WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO BE KID, AND WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR THAT WE SELL. There is not, and cannot be, any better Glove made, and there is NO KID GLOVE IN THE CITY sold so low as we sell ours; and we have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Gent's, and Misses', to match the popular colors of the day.

GRAND OPENING!

BONNET VELVETS, VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET SATINS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, French and Scotch Embroideries, Real Laces, Millinery Laces, Plush and Felt Hats, &c., Hosiery and Underwear, Notions and Fancy Goods, Toilet Goods, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, &c., FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Corner of 14th-st and 6th-av. Two avenues west from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

ANDREAE, GREEVEN & CO., NO. 12 PARK-PLACE, wishing to avoid sales at auction, are now prepared to close their stock of rich silks and silk chene dress goods on the basis of values established by their sale on Tuesday last at Messrs. Haggerty & Co.'s.

HOLMES & CO.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, HEAVY BARNSLEY SHEETINGS AND TOWELINGS. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS. BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. SILKS FOR EVENING DRESSES. NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, ENGLISH BOMBAZINES AND CRAPES. MOURNING GOODS. ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES. NO. 747 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

E. F. MANY & CO., NO. 14 FOURTH-AVENUE, Are selling their large stock of

CARPETINGS

of every description, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Druggets, at greatly reduced prices.

S. CANTRELL, EVERY VARIETY OF COVERINGS FOR THE FEET. No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS. FOR CASH ONLY. AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE, Full lines of Narrow Ribbons. No extra charge for browns, blues and Bismarcks.

Our Bonnet Ribbon Rooms are full of cheap goods.

Silk Bonnet Velvets half last season's prices.

Full line of Bonnet Satins at $2, $2 25 and $2 50.

Our Bonnet Rooms are crowded with desirable shapes at half regular prices.

Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., &c., all cheap.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Cars pass the door from Broadway and Grand-st. every five minutes.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR. Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order. Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c. At F. DE PERCEVAL'S. No 759 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MOURNING GOODS. A CARD.—We beg to call the attention of ladies to our immense and most desirable stock of BOMBAZINES FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, ASTRAKHAN and BEAVER CLOTHS of the finest qualities: ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACAS, BLACK SILKS and IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH POPLINS, VAILS and EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS and SACQUES, BONNETS, a very choice stock from $6 each, UNUSUALLY CHEAP. In fact, every article of mourning from the most useful and economical to the finest fabrics made, can be found here, at prices to suit all. Suits made in the most fashionable styles, at a FEW HOURS' NOTICE. Also, ladies' own material made up. Call and examine. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co.

AT EITHER STORE Ladies can purchase rich dress trimmings in jet and silk, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, embroideries, laces, and housekeeping goods of every description, 25 PER CENT. UNDER BROADWAY PRICES. Splendid article kid gloves, $1 per pair. Our best kid gloves, $1 25 per pair, all choice colors. Gents' very fine kid gloves, slightly spotted, 50c. per pair. 300 dozen linen handkerchiefs, wet, 1s. and 18c. bargain. 100 dozen linen napkins, $2 75 per dozen, very cheap. Blankets, flannels, muslins, &c., at low prices. RONALDSON & MEARES, Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st. No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MACKENZIE Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF ELEGANT CLOAKS, No. 1,168 Broadway, Below 28th-st.

OPENING OF CLOAKS. Mrs. BRODIE this day opens her new store, No. 31 Union-square, with an elegant stock of Cloaks, Sacks, Furs, &c., in the newest and most fashionable styles. Business at the old stand, No. 300 Canal-st., carried on as usual.

AT CAMPBELL & CO.'S CLOAK EMPORIUM, No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., 400 French Cloaks will be on exhibition this morning, costing from $15 to $40. Latest styles in velvets will be opened Nov. 5.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY—At L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 677 Broadway. Winter Bonnets, Velvet Bonnets and Velvet Hats; Childrens' Hats and Furs; Millinery Goods; Pattern Bonnets and Hats.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000 RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT SEEKS A WIFE—Wealth and refinement essentials. This notice emanates from a sincere and highly respectable source. Address RASSELAS, Station D.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FRIDAY.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK

ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-MORROW (Friday,) Oct. 25, at 8, (Eighteenth Subscription Night,) Second time of Cagnoni's IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL NEW OPERA BUFFA, DON BUCEFALO. DON BUCEFALO, with its brilliant and perfect cast, including SENORA ANGELA PERALTA, MME. NATALI TESTA, SIG. BARAGLI, SIG. TESTA, SIG. ORLANDINI, MME. FLEURY, GIORGIO RONCONI, in his new character of THE MAESTRO DON BUCEFALO.

TO-NIGHT, OPERA IN BROOKLYN, THE HUGUENOTS.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 26, at 1, GRAND MATINEE. FAUST! FAUST! FAUST!

Seats can now be secured and tickets be had at the Academy and the regular ticket-offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK

Sixth appearance in America of the celebrated tragedienne, FANNY JANAUSCHEK. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8, When will be produced for the first time, ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS. SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED FOR SIX REPRESENTATIONS IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. Director..........MAX MARETZEK. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 24, AT 8. THE HUGUENOTS. With the same great cast as at the New-York Academy.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING,

A New-England festival and social entertainment in aid of the Ladies Benevolent Society, will take place at the Free Will Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av. Come one, come all, New-England. Tickets, including supper, 50 cents.

DODWORTH HALL.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY. THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN. MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT. J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

By order of the Executors, On THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing until the entire stock is disposed of, AT THE LOWER STORE, No. 203 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry-st., The large and valuable assortment of first-class wines, liquors, teas and groceries, being the entire stock of the well-known firm of Messrs. I. & W. Geery, in consequence of the death of Mr. I. Geery.

This stock is, doubtless, the most extensive and valuable ever offered in this City, estimated by appraisement at from $80,000 to $90,000, and will positively be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

It embraces groceries of every description, teas and coffees of all grades and choice brands; sugars, raw and refined; imported sauces, preserved fruits, olive oil, India preserves and all articles sold in a first-class grocery.

The catalogue of wines, liquors and cigars will be found unusually attractive, comprising very pure vintages, many of which, dating as far back as 1797, 1800, 1825, 1834, 1838, &c., are not to be obtained from any other source in this country or Europe. Among them will be found

SHERRIES.

Geo. III., vintage 1797, pale and brown Warsaw, old Pemartin, 1840; white seal Philopoera, London Exhibition, Seven Starr, N. P., 1825; brown, S. O. P. crown and other rare vintages.

MADEIRAS.

Blackburn, vin. 1798; Calcutta, vin. 1800; Gen. Scott, Old Reserve, Bridgeton, N. G. M. and others.

PORTS.

Red Seal Alto Douro, Black Seal Hermides, White Seal, 1821; Queens, 1858.

CHAMPAGNES.

Moet and Chandon, impt; Versenay, Sillery, Widow Clicot, G. H. Mums, Jules Mums, Cabinet, &c.

CLARETS.

Chat. Langoa, 1857; Barton and G. La Rose, 1844; La Tour, Chat. Margaux, 1858; Brandenberg and Fils, Chat. Mouton, Leoville, La Rose, Contet Canet, Finke & Co. and Natnl. Johnson's, Chat. Leoville and Margaux, 1844.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNE.

Romance, Chablis, Clos Vougeot, Chambertin, Chat. d'Yquem, &c., &c.

HOCKS.

Johannisberg, Steinberger Cabinet, Hockheimer, Deidesheimer, Niersteiner, Marco Bruner, Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Muscatelle and others.

BRANDIES.

Hennessy, vin. 1800, 1834 to 1865; Old Peach, Blackberry, &c.; Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, various brands; O. K. Bourbon, Monongahela, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, asst. liqueurs and cordials, Porter, Ale, Cider, &c.

CIGARS.

Partagas, Cabanas, Cabargas, La Ritica and others. Celebrated brands in variety of packages. Terms cash. Further particulars in catalogues, which can be obtained at our office, No. 93 Liberty-st., on and after Monday, 21st instant.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY,

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 919 North Main-st., St. Louis, on the 29th day of October inst., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz:

37,500 WOOLEN BLANKETS.

These blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the depot at any time previous to the sale.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down; the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

FIFTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,

50,000 TONS

of coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November, 1867.

Also, at same time

5,000 TONS

Deliverable at their depot, Washington, N. J.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY J. H. DRAPER & CO.

ADJOURNED SALE OF CORPORATION REAL ESTATE.

FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

The balance of this property will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, being the lots fronting on 13th-av., between Gansevoort and West 12th sts., including the water rights in front of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 22, 1867.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV., 120TH AND 124TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—8 lots on the east side, comprising the entire front between 120th and 121st sts.

120TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side, comprising the entire front between 8th and 9th avs.

124TH-ST.—5 lots on the south side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: REMSEN-ST.—The handsome and first-class four-story brown-stone house and lots No. 22 Remsen-st., south side, between Hicks and Furman sts. House is 25x56 feet, with wing on west side, 20x26 feet, two stories high; in fine order throughout; has all the conveniences, also private staircase; first-class in every respect and well-arranged. Lot 45x90 feet. Also, one lot adjoining, on the west side, 30x90 feet.

For permits to view the premises and full particulars apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED COMMISSIONERS' SALE of real estate, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 24, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. A piece of Salt Meadow, 12.65 acres, a few hundred feet from the Hackensack River, east bank of Pen Horn Creek, Hudson City, nearly opposite the large warehouses recently erected by the Valentine Oil Company, one of the finest oil depots in the country.

2. A piece of Salt Meadow in the town of Bergen, in the rear of Joseph Payton, 16 42-100 acres.

3. A piece of Salt Meadow lying on the Morris Canal and the old Brown's ferry road, at the Hackensack River, in Bergen, exclusive of canal and road about 9½ acres.

By order of the Commissioners.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock, FLOWER ROOTS, just imported from Leiden, (Holland,) comprising a large quantity of choice varieties of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the articles will be exhibited on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, mattresses, china and plated ware, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, oilcloths, stoves, &c. Also rosewood piano.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S seed-store, No. 9 John-st. Thirty cases flower roots, just imported, comprising choice varieties of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, &c. &c. To be sold without reserve by the case.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—8 lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 101st and 102d sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 7½. FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF The new Drama written by M. Levick, Esq., PALE JANET; OR, THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. ENTHUSIASM UNABATED. CROWD CONSTANTLY INCREASING. ENRAPTURED BEYOND PRECEDENT. NO DIMINUTION IN THE AUDIENCES. To be seen at all hours, A LIVING GORILLA, has JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA. It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection. A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT. A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EIGHTH WEEK OF SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE. TWO OLD FAVORITES REVIVED. CINDERELLA AND FRA DIAVOLO. LEFFINGWELL AS CLORINDA AND BEPPO. MRS. SEDLEY BROWN AS CINDERELLA. MATINEE WEDNESDAYS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

Manager and General Director..........JOHN DE POL.

FOURTH WEEK. UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH OF THE DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. THIS WEEK. Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI, THE TERPSICHOREAN STAR OF EUROPE, and acknowledged FIRST DANSEUSE OF THE AGE, whose universal success and world-wide reputation render it unnecessary to name the different European theatres where she has appeared, will make her first appearance WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23. EVERY EVENING. AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1 O'CLOCK. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PREMIERES DANSEUSES EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE. CALYO'S TRANSFORMATION. Mlle. ELISA BLASINI, Premiere Danseuse Asoluto. AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse. ERMESILDA DIANI, Premiere Danseuse. EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse. AURELIA RICCI, Premiere Danseuse. MR. DE POL'S GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY, GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY, AND Sig. GIOVANO LUPO, the favorite First Male Dancer, from the Imperial Theatre, Bordeaux, who has never appeared with any other company or at any other theatre in the United States.

In accordance with popular desire M. de Pol will present the above UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS. the popular prices of admission remaining as usual. RESERVED SEATS FOR SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT BOX-OFFICE OF THEATRE, CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway, MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 27. FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

Second appearance of the highly successful Contralto, Madame ELISA LUMLEY. Last opportunity but two of hearing the great Pianist, Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER. Last appearance but two of the favorite Violinist, Mr. CARL ROSA, Together with Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist; Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT..........Director. MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. THE GREAT JOHN HENRY, AND MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA, the distinguished equestrian artists from the Cirque Napoleon, who have created such an EXTRAORDINARY SENSATION by their wonderful performances, will appear every night this week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinee, together with the entire strength of the MAMMOTH NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

NO! YOU NEVER SAW IT!

IT IS NOT THE SAME! THE PILGRIM, now on exhibition at BUNYAN HALL, corner 13th-st. and Broadway, is entirely new. Has no connection with any Panoramic Exhibition in the country. Produced at an immense cost, it is the GRANDEST RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT in the world. FIFTY SPLENDID TABLEAUX. EXQUISITE MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS. GRAND CLOSING SPECTACLE. Open at 7; begins at 8. Matinee at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission 50 cents and $1.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st. Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LECTURES.

"PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND CHARACTER OF LINCOLN."—A new lecture by Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, the confidential friend of Mr. Lincoln, and author of "History of Abraham Lincoln and the Overthrow of Slavery," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1867; commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1, to be had at American Sunday-school Union, No. 599, and at the door of the Institute. Hon. Horace Greeley will preside.

THE TURF.

TURF—JEROME PARK.

GENTLEMEN RIDERS.—A first-rate hurdle horse, and one for the flat race—gentleman riders, SATURDAY, the 26th—can be secured by applying immediately, at the office of the Club, No. 46 Exchange-place. Entries close 4 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, 24th, at the Course.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

JEROME PARK RACES. Special trains will be run direct to the track on each day of the above races, leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M., returning immediately after the races are over. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours. Safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, Last nights of Mr. Augustin Daly's Wonderfully successful Sensation Drama, UNDER THE GASLIGHT, with its great New-York cast. THE FIRE SCENE BY MOONLIGHT, and the THRILLING RAILROAD SENSATION, as played for over 75 nights in New-York and vicinity. Produced under the personal supervision of the author.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this reproduction the event of the season in Brooklyn.

BOX OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director

THE HOUSE CROWDED WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY to witness the MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON, THE GRAND DUCHESS, which will be presented every THIS EVENING AND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with the same POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA. Mlle. TOSTEE as THE GRAND DUCHESS. Messrs. Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Lagriffoul, Mlle. de Felcourt, and all the members of the GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY. Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8. The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M. THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN will be repeated SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26. THE GRAND DUCHESS in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

FRENCH THEATRE.

GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE. SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾. Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

Second year of the world-renowned BLACK CROOK, AND JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISSIENNE BALLET TROUPE, NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES, selected from the best schools of Europe. THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1867, and EVERY NIGHT, ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS! GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE, NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS, fully equipped in SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS. Brilliant reception of the TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA. GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, AND THE CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c., &c. FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY. Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c. MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

It is respectfully announced that in consequence of the great demand for seats to witness Tom Taylor's finest comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, with its UNAPPROACHABLE CAST, it will be repeated on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. T. Ward, Mr. B. Durand, Mr. E. Cashin, Miss Fanny Morant and Mrs. Clara Jennings in THE GREAT CAST.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25, the equally successful bill of THE RENT DAY and FORTY AND FIFTY will be repeated.

MONDAY, Oct. 28, will be produced with a powerful cast and appropriate scenery, Tom Taylor's success of last season, HENRY DUNBAR.

Due notice will be given of the first representation of Massinger's fine old play of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that he has engaged the favorite and accomplished artiste, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, who will make her first appearance on MONDAY, Oct. 28, as MARGARET WENTWORTH, in the great drama of HENRY DUNBAR.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, The youthful tragic Artiste, MISS FANNY B. PRICE, Will appear in her powerful rendition of NAOMIE, THE JEWISH MAIDEN, As performed by her in most of the principal cities of the Union with rapturous applause. GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF JULIA DEAN.
THIS EVENING—GRISELDIS.
FRIDAY—Julia Dean's Farewell Benefit. FAZIO and THE LOVE CHASE.
SATURDAY—Last Julia Dean Matinee.
MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

THEATRE COMIQUE—NO. 514 BROADWAY.

The Fashionable Temple of the Muses. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! First appearance in this country of the FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE, Who will appear in their wonderful feats, which are pronounced far superior to all the efforts of their predecessors. BEN COTTON and SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS. Charley White in his laughable sketches. Miss Eva Brent, Mdlle. Ida Devere, Dick Ralph and the entire company in the best bill ever presented here. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, complimentary benefit to Mr. JAMES LINGARD, afternoon and night. Regular Matinee every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES, (FOURTH SEASON.) ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, AT 8, THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE. SOLOIST: MME. PAREPA-ROSA. THE GRAND ORCHESTRA WILL NUMBER EIGHTY PERFORMERS.

PROGRAMME:

Suite in D, (first time)..........Bach
Aria—"Ah! si la liberté," Armide, (first time)....Gluck
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
Introduction to the 3d Act of Medea, (first time,)..........Cherubini
Aria—"Giunse alfin," Le Nozze di Figaro..........Mozart
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
Two Movements of the unfinished Symphony in B minor, (Posthumous,) (first time)..........Schubert
Symphony, No. 5, in C minor, op. 67..........Beethoven

TICKETS $1 50 EACH.

RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, FIFTY CENTS, can now be had at Steinway Hall, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at Pond's up-town music-store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

NOW OPEN!

AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION of National Industrial Products. Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY, See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free. Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Characters, daily. Ladies in attendance.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M. MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M. GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN. Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

PIANO-FORTES. JENNYS & SON'S, Warerooms, No. 910 Broadway. "Unsurpassed in beauty, power, tone and durability by none." An examination will verify this. H. H. SNELLING, Agent.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOM, NO. 888 BROADWAY. Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE VOCALIST AND PIANIST DESIRES two unfurnished rooms in a family where thorough musical instruction will be equivalent to specie payment; also lessons upon the harp with use of instrument. Mrs. T. N. C. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

VOSE'S NEW-SCALE FRENCH-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, pronounced by competent judges to possess more good qualities than any other pianos. These elegant instruments now on exhibition and for sale at the warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Piano-fortes, from $100 to $700, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Union-square.

SIGNOR GIANNETTI, PROFESSOR FOR the last two years in the Musical Conservatory, is giving piano and singing lessons at No. 46 East 14th-st. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A CHICKERING PIANO, SEVEN octaves, rosewood, four round corners, in perfect condition; only $275. Call at second house south of Taylor-st., on Wythe-av., Williamsburgh.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

CHEAP AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES DICKENS one day discovered that while he had several thousand readers for his elevated and model journal, there were certain weekly papers which had a million. This vast patronage surprised him. He examined the lucky papers and found that they were all exactly similar in arrangement and style; they contained two "continued" stories each, a column of fun, a page of "answers to correspondents," columns of family receipts, interesting facts, and at least two short tales complete in each number. The romances published in those papers for the million were remarkable only for the extreme particularity with which every incident was described, and the broad distinctiveness of character portrayed. There was no mistaking the "villains" of those stories, they were so irredeemably bad, nor the "hero and heroine," they were so much abused and so virtuous. It was also easy to know from the first chapter of these stories what was to be the ultimate fate of the characters in it. The readers knew that the young man who was described as "having escaped the contaminations of the metropolis although he had dwelt in it from a boy, and now at twenty with his frank, manly face, his clustering brown curls above his clear blue eyes, &c., would finally marry that young woman of whom the novelist says: "But how shall we describe the gentle yet joyous Kate! Eyes shaded by long dark fringes, a mouth like the rose as it opens to reveal the dewdrop within, a polished white forehead, tiny hands and feet," &c., &c. The readers also know that the life of the lovers will be rendered uncomfortable, nay, unsafe, up to the last chapter by a certain Sir Reginald Morkton, against whom we are warned by such a description as, "Reginald Morkton was a bold, bad man. A sensualist and acknowledged leader of fashion, he had tasted all the pleasures of the gay world, and now at thirty-five,"—— &c., &c. Although it may have occurred to DICKENS that it was rather harder to read that sort of thing than to write it, it certainly seemed that millions of persons who could read and write themselves cheerfully bought and devoured those cheap journals, because their contents come near the standard of their taste. He resolved then, if we may believe his own words, to try and rescue this vast public, which was getting bewildered by its stereotyped lovers and bold, bad men. He saw that the "masses" affected romances of prodigious length, and loved the intervening six days between the morsels in order to talk over the whole story. He carried out his resolution by reducing the price of his paper, and by publishing in it serial tales lasting many weeks. It was a success. The "million" began to waver between the better class of novels and the lower class. The best minds among them went over to his support at once, and soon more began to understand that there was something in the higher style of writers which they could comprehend and enjoy.

It is a fact that the million which supports cheap papers also supports cheap amusements of the theatrical kind.

There is a vast audience which never enters the Academy, nor the French Theatre, nor Steinway Hall, nor Wallack's, nor Niblo's, nor the New-York Theatre, nor the Olympic, nor the Bowery, nor Barnum's. Which never goes to see tragedies, nor comedies, nor spectacles, nor famous actresses, nor famous plays. An audience which stays at home, or walks the streets when there is no entertainment offered that it cares to see. Which is as exclusive in its way as opera goers are in theirs. Think of it! An audience which does not know nor care for the performers that the rest of the world call "great;"—to which the names of RISTORI, JEFFERSON, WALLACK convey no impression, but which adores certain names that convey no meaning to our ears. For we may read of "Johnny Thompson," and "Bob Hart" and "Billy Quin," and our pulses will be actually unmoved, while this audience thrills at their mention. And it is an audience much greater than the audience we know about. There are fifty thousand people who support exclusively the highest styles of theatrical and musical performances; there are two hundred thousand, perhaps, who throng minor places of amusements that the rest know nothing whatever of. If you want to find this great auditory, you must go to "Tony Pastor's," in the Bowery, or to the "Theatre Comique," or to "Butler's," or the "Eighth-avenue Opera House," or to the German Turner theatres scattered over the City, the beer gardens and the minstrel halls. If you look at the programme of those places which issue programmes, you will discover what the taste of their patrons is: the leading feature of the entertainment is "Variety," the next "Brevity." "Brevity" is not to be understood as describing the length of the performance, but the length of the various items that make up the night's entertainment. This audience would look upon any performance terminating before 11 o'clock as a fraudulent imposition. It is a late sitting and a steady sitting audience, but it demands that there shall not be too much of any one feature. It is a restless audience under repetition. When it encores a performers, it does so not with the intention of seeing his performance over again, but of seeing him do something else. It may be deemed a mean audience on this account, since it tries to get two things instead of one out of the players; but the players humor this weakness. When they are engaged and paid for six songs a night, they are announced for two only, and cheerfully give the other four as encores.

The performances at the variety theatres, in close imitation of standard theatrical entertainments, always begin with an "overture," in which the several instruments, like Mr. Crummles' orchestra, execute unintentional variations on popular airs, and before every piece of music the leader gives the traditional tap-tap-tap with his bow on the desk before him. For the programme, there are usually two songs by some young lady of great self-possession—a red, red rose in the left side of her waterfall, and a great deal of long gold watch-guard. These two songs are encored twice each, which produces four more, and the young lady takes the recalls less as a matter of compliment than of business. There are also a couple of Irish songs and jigs, and a comic Dutch song and dance, all of which are vehemently applauded; also a Spanish dance which the audience seems to be in doubt about, and a "Grand Ballet" by half a dozen sylphs, which the auditors don't like at all and yawn over. The great feature of the evening is a "Budget of Comicalities," a "Portfolio of Mirth," or some similarly entitled entertainment, which simply consists of three or four comic songs by a favorite comic singer. There are also some negro banjo solos and the now inevitable double clog dance by two blacked boys dressed in laced breeches and wooden-soled shoes. The entire performance concludes with a "comic scene," or a short pantomime, or a local sensational drama lasting fifteen minutes, or a Fenian tragedy of ten minutes' duration, or some such exciting production, strictly original.

It will be observed that no intellectual effort is demanded of the audience in order to appreciate this night's entertainment. If there be anything in the performances that savors of complication in dialogue or plot, the spectators eat or sleep.

The managers know this, and the sound of peanuts crunching up stairs, and the furtive sucking of oranges by the ladies in the parquette, warns them to "cut that."

It will be found, too, that the standard farces which may be presented are principally made up of noise and scuffle, without regard to dialogue. Mutilations of the latter are frequent, and do not excite the ire of the manager: he only demands that the performers shall keep the spectators interested, and the artists soon learn that a comic contortion will effect this better than a well studied speech. Although the "Grand Ballet" is not a great favorite with the audiences at cheap amusements, national feeling runs high, and the Irish song and dance is always a favorite. The performances in this line, too, are generally very good; and they must be. The manager may give a mutilated farce and a cheap ballet to the masses, but he must give them a thoroughly Irish or German delineation. There is another point on which "popular" audiences won't be deceived: the singers must possess fair voices. They do not demand brilliancy of execution, but they will hiss flat notes and laugh at too much falsetto. Old performers at such places who have lost their voices, but are forced for a living to try and sing, are pitilessly used if they fail. The critics of the cheap temples are rigid, and have sent many a broken-down minstrel off the stage with tears in his eyes.

One conclusion is certain from these facts: that whatever this strange public understands, it must have of the best, and you can't deceive it nor trifle with it. It is a matter of fact that the best American ballad singers and instrumentalists are found among the Ethiopian minstrel troupes. The negro performances are patronized by the masses who enjoy the entertainments we have already described, and it is found that they are particularly choice in respect of vocal music, and in some instances more exacting than the patrons of the opera. But the masses love the little variety theatres better than the ministrels. The idea has been growing in their minds that there is a sameness about the latter which is not in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age—the ten colored gentlemen sitting in a semi-circle and offering to the spectators sandwiches of song and talk is such a relic of the past that it has become almost monstrous.

But besides the cheap theatres and the minstrels, there are cheap amusements, for which no entrance fee is demanded. Elaborate halls and gardens are in existence in the Bowery, on Eighth-avenue, and along Broadway, with stages, scenery and performances, which one may behold without being obliged to buy a ticket. The proprietor only requires that the visitor shall "order something." The auditorium is a confused mass of small tables, surrounded by chairs, and the audience is a straggling, talking, smoking and drinking, but orderly mob. In the middle of the din created by shuffling waiters, clinking glasses, orders bawled out, scraping feet, and mugs rapping on tables, a persevering orchestra performs "selections from favorite operas," and daring performers come forth to sing, dance or talk. What those artists are composed of no one knows. Women advance smilingly to the footlights, and breast thick fogs of tobacco smoke that roll onward to the stage. Amid the babel of sounds they sing with every indication of satisfaction some air to which no one appears to pay any attention. The instant she leaves the stage, however, the audience testifies its satisfaction by demanding an encore. So far as our adopted citizens are concerned, the Germans, with an eye to thrift, patronize the free halls, where their five cents will yield them a drink and a night's entertainment, while the Irish, with reckless prodigality, support the variety theatres, and bring their own provisions with them.

The whole of this strange public, however, is fit and ready to be advanced a step or two in its amusements. It is a decent, earnest public, seeking what it can comprehend and sustaining its favorite temples well. It is not too much to say that there is a field open here for improvement. A great hall (large enough at low prices of admission to pay the expenses and yield a profit) could be opened, with excellent performers and excellent performances within the comprehensive limits. But this public is shy about intruding where it may not be well received, and so the hall should be located within its favorite districts. If you go to one of the haunts of these "cheap" audiences, you will find that whatever feature in the performance is really good they are best pleased with. They are not possessed of a degraded taste because they keep away from the best theatres, any more than they are irreligious because they don't frequent the wealthiest churches. It is only a question of dollars and style.

It is a pity that the best pleasures of earth should not be theirs, when it is conceded that, notwithstanding their want of means, the pleasures of Heaven are secure.

LOCAL POLITICS.

National Union Republican Committee.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Republican Committee met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this City. The following were present: Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, Chairman; Hon. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Pennsylvania; JOHN B. CLARK, of New-Hampshire; Hon. H. H. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut; and W. H. HOFFMAN, of Maryland.

After the transaction of some private business, a full meeting of the National Union Republican Committee was called to meet in the City of Washington on Wednesday, the 11th of December, to decide upon the time and place for holding the National Union Republican Convention.

Republican Meeting at Thalia Hall.

A meeting of the Union League of the Eighteenth Ward was held at Thalia Hall last evening.

Mr. CHAS. KETCHUM addressed the League in a lengthy speech, contrasting the principles and actions of the Republican and Democratic Parties, and the conduct of each during the war. Each party, he said, must be judged by its actions. If the Democrats meant honestly, why do they vote for such men as VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD, and why do they put in office men who raise our City taxes to three and a half per cent. thus rob our citizens of their hardly won earnings. If the Democrats carried this State and City, it could only be through the supineness of the Republicans.

Dr. J. D. MOORE followed in a brief speech, in which he earnestly deprecated the idea of repudiation of the national debt.

The meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

Fifth Senatorial Republican Nomination.

The Union Republican Convention, comprising delegates from the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, last evening, nominated, by acclamation, Mr. JOHN KEYSER as candidate for State Senator.

Ratification Meetings in Brooklyn.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. SLOCUM will address the Regular Democracy to-night at the Athenæum.

Senator NYE, Mr. VAN COTT and others will speak at the Republican Headquarters to-night. The new building is on Washington-street, over the Post-office.

The New Republican Headquarters.

The Executive Commitee of the Republican General Committee met last evening, for the first time, at their new headquarters over the Post-office. To-morrow evening there will be a grand mass meeting held at the rooms for the purpose of inaugurating them, and ratifying the State ticket at the same time. Gen. NYE and a number of other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

Brooklyn Republican Assembly Nominations.

The Republican Assembly Conventions were held last evening. The following nominations were made:

Second District, E. L. Sanderson; Fourth District, Gen. E. L. Molineaux; Fifth District, Fred. T. Parsons; Sixth District, Jacob Worth; Seventh District, George W. Buckridge; Eighth District, David D. Austin, Major Forty-seventh Regiment National Guard.

The Dissatisfied Brooklyn Democracy.

Another large meeting of the Democrats of Brooklyn who are dissatisfied with the recent nominations made by the Conventions was held last evening at Montague Hall. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to perfect the organization reported a list of three delegates from each ward and town to make nominations, and the report was adopted. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. H. MEYENBURGH, B. MOFFAT, Ex-Judge BIRDSALL and others; and a resolution was passed directing the County Convention to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow and the City Convention at 4, after which the meeting adjourned until Friday evening.

Queens County Senatorial Nomination.

An adjourned meeting of delegates to the Republican Union Convention of the First Senatorial District, consisting of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk Counties, took place at Jamaica yesterday. Thirty-two delegates responded to their names, and the Convention was presided over by GILBERT SAYRES, of Queens. An informal ballot was taken, and resulted as follows:

William Norton, of Queens....13
Jeremiah Simonson, of Richmond....8
Blank....6

The Convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes. On reassembling, a formal ballot was taken, resulting thus:

Simonson....16
Norton....13

Mr. SIMONSON'S nomination was then made unanimous. The nominee was formerly a leading Greenpoint shipbuilder.

Miscellaneous.

The Eighth Assembly District Young Mens' Republican Association met at No. 49 Ludlow-street, Tuesday evening, and nominated NICHOLAS F. EBERHARDT.

In the first Assembly District the Radical Republicans have nominated JOSEPH SCULLY.

Exhibition of a Great Rolling-Mill Engine—Remarks of Peter Cooper and Others.

The completion of the largest stationary high-pressure engine ever built in America, and one which introduces a new epoch in the history of American iron-rolling, was made the occasion yesterday for a gathering of noted engineers, machinists and iron men at the South Brooklyn Steam-Engine Works. Among those present were Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT, for whose works at Trenton the monster engine was built; Messrs. MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works; HOLMES, of the Novelty; SIMPSON, of the Erie Basin Works; Engineers BACON, A. C. STIMERS, T. D. STETSON, BABCOCK, LIGHTHALL, CAMERON and many others of well-known standing. About a hundred guests partook of a splendid collation, after which the health of PETER COOPER was given, and the venerable old gentleman, now nearly 78 years old, with his eye not dimmed nor his natural force abated, entertained the company with reminiscences of the birth and growth of American iron-rolling and other manufactures which he had an important share in introducing.

Mr. COOPER said: The first iron beam ever rolled in America cost me $75,000. I was then projecting the "Cooper Union," and I could not endure to have an edifice upon which I was going to spend the whole earnings of the greater part of my life filled with wooden beams, and rendered a tinder-box that might vanish in smoke and ashes at an hour's notice. I had already partly arranged with Messrs. ABBOTT, to whom I sold the Canton Iron Works, (the first iron works I ever owned,) to furnish beams for the Cooper Union, built up of boiler iron. But one day, while talking about my plans with the foreman of my iron works at Trenton, he said to me, "You had better let me get up machinery for rolling those beams." I requested him to make estimates, which he did, and reckoned it would cost about $20,000. We went to work, built the machinery, but the enormous strength required for rolling such beams was not then understood. Effort after effort failed, until at last the machinery was worked up to the necessary strength in all parts at a total cost of $75,000, and we were able to roll the first nine-inch beams, and lay them in floors with brick arches resting on them, making buildings thoroughly fire-proof, as is now done in nearly every building of importance erected in New-York. Nothing I have accomplished in the whole course of my life gives me greater satisfaction than the successful introduction of this great security against the wholesale ravages of fire in a city like this. Nine-inch beams have been the limit in this kind of manufacture thus far, for want of engines and machinery of adequate power for larger sizes. With the great engine you have seen, we hope now to roll iron beams forty feet long and twenty inches wide, with two or three of which a bridge arch may be built at short notice worth many times its cost in mason or timber work.

Messrs. HEWITT, T. D. STETSON and others also made brief addresses. We subjoin a description of the engine: The appearance of the structure is very peculiar, being not unlike a fair sized lighthouse. The frame, which is vertical, is literally a hollow tower of massive cast iron, weighing 83,000 pounds, tapering upward from a base of 9½ feet diameter to a top of about 56 inches, braced within by heavy ribs, and nowhere less than two inches solid thickness. One object of this tower, besides the immense rigidity required, is to inclose and protect the running parts from the flying scale and iron-dust of the rolling mill. Upon the summit of the tower stands the cylinder, 46 inches in diameter by 40 in length, weighing 10,000 lbs., and reaching its mighty arm down through the interior of the tower or frame, to lay hold on a crank of 9 inches throw and as many inches thick, on a wrought iron shaft like that of a good-sized marine engine, with inside bearings 27 inches long and 15 inches diameter. The shaft and all the other forgings of the engine, are forged entire with the keys for the rolls and other projecting parts, and are made wholly of COOPER & HEWITT'S best gun-metal. The cylinder is calculated for 1,200 horse-power, cutting off steam at half stroke, or 2,000 horse-power at full stroke, and like other Babcock & Wilcox Engines, is jacketed with alive steam, and also with hairfelt, covered with a black walnut casing. The principal bearings are covered with cold water while running, from a pipe which runs through the crank and turns with it by an elbow. The main bearings are left partly open at top, their whole length, to allow constant examination of their temperature. The slides have an automatic oiling roller, which lubricates them continually while in motion. The cut-off valves are operated by a small cylinder outside the steam chest, and are placed horizontally, crossing the movement of the induction valves at right angles. The balanced governor is hung with its counter-balance weight above the balls, and the balls presenting upwards, at the upper extremity of their arms—a novel and striking attitude, peculiar to the capabilities of the new patent governor, and neatly illustrating them. The entire work reflects great honor upon the skill and resources of the establishment, and upon the talented young designer, Mr. BORRUM.

The Sinking of the Dean Richmond.

The investigation of the circumstances of the sinking of the *Dean Richmond* by being run into by the *Commodore Vanderbilt*, on the Hudson River, on the 20th of September, was continued yesterday by the United States Boiler Inspectors, at their office in Pine-street. The Captain and watchman of the *Dean Richmond* were sworn and examined, and from their testimony it appeared that both boats sounded two whistles, and soon thereafter the *Commodore Vanderbilt* signaled again, to which the *Dean Richmond* responded; from the sound of the whistles it appeared that the boat which signaled was ahead, very little time elapsed between the different signals; immediately after the signals the bells were rung for the engineer to slow, stop and back, which was done; at the time of the collision the watchman was on the main deck; the Captain was in his room when the signals were sounded, and the pilot in charge of the *Richmond* had responded; he immediately left his room and noticed the *Vanderbilt;* she was pointing toward the bow of the *Richmond*, the direction of which vessel the Captain did not notice; the collision occurred immediately, and resulted in the sinking of the *Richmond* and serious damage to the *Vanderbilt.*

Mr. A. LANSON FOUKS, Chief Engineer on board the *Dean Richmond*, and GEORGE KEYS, Captain of the sloop *Wm. N. Bridger*, gave corroborative evidence, and the investigation was adjourned till to-day.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association.

A disabled soldier, who had served four years in the war, was picked up by a member of the Ladies' Union Relief Association in the streets of New-York, and put into a comfortable home. In a letter dated at this home, Oct. 11, he says:

"If you and Mrs. KENNEDY will please accept my kind and sincere thanks for the interest you have taken in me, I will never forget it. Had it not been for you I don't know what I would have done. I intended to have put an end to myself on the very night of the day you gave to me the money to buy my dinner. Your speaking to me then saved me from committing suicide; for I would have done it, just as sure as fate; for at that time I was starving—actually starving to death."

Mrs. J. A. KENNEDY is President of the Association, which is doing a great deal of good.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTIONS AND LICENSES.—The report of the Board of Local Inspectors for the District of New-York, sets forth that they granted certificates of inspection during the year ending Oct. 1, 1867, to 590 steamers, measuring 260,939 tons. Several boilers were found slightly defective, but repairs having been subsequently made, certificates were granted. One was condemned. 270 engineers and assistants have received licenses, and 677 have had licenses renewed. Of these but one has had his license revoked. Two deaths were caused by accidental explosions or escape of steam. Both persons were deck hands. Fourteen lives were lost by fire; among them two passengers, and one by collision. The number of pilots licensed has been 163. Those whose licenses have been renewed number 311.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MILITARY GOODS.—The Government sale of clothing and equipage, which commenced on Tuesday, was continued yesterday at the depot, corner of Laight and Washington streets. The bidding was spirited. The principal sales yesterday were as follows: Upwards of 200,000 canteens, at 4c.@6c.; 20,000, Haversacks, painted, at 2¼c.; 4,000 cotton overalls, at 70c.@72c.; about 300,000 hat cords, infantry, at ½c.@1c. each; 220,000 hat eagles, at $1 25 per thousand; 60,000 crossed sabres, at $1 per thousand; 40,000 crossed cannon, at $1 per thousand; 270,000 hat bugles, at $1@$1 15; 30,000 hat cords, artillery, at 1¼c. apiece; 1,250,000 hat letters, at $1 per thousand; 25,000 hat numbers, $1@$2 per thousand; 18,000 hat feathers, at 60c. per hundred; 1,038 brass scales, 4c. apiece; 12,500 pickaxes, 38c. apiece; 14,000 pickaxe-handles, 5c. each; 15,000 axes, selling at 7¼c.; 12,000 axe-handles, 1c. apiece; 4,000 spades, 66c. each; 1,544 shovels, 65c. apiece; about 65,000 mess-pans, 5c. apiece, purchased by Mr. HARMAN; 26,000 camp-kettles, 10c.@12c. apiece.

FATAL ACCIDENT CAUSED BY CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—Yesterday morning as a gang of laborers were employed in pulling down the old building No. 42 Lispenard-street, one of the men knocked away a brick arch supporting the third floor, which fell with a loud crash, burying five of the men under the ruins. The Fifth Ward Police aided the remaining laborers to extricate the sufferers, and they were all taken out in a few minutes. JACOB BRUSCHE, of No. 125 Ridge-street, a native of Germany, aged 20 years, was quite dead when extricated. JOHN STANTON, of No. 4 Horatio-street, and MICHAEL BURNS, of No. 249 Hammond-street, were severely injured; the other two escaping with slight bruises. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest during the afternoon at the New-York Hospital over the remains of the man killed, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, the result of carelessness of an unknown workman.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—L. Molina, Minister from Honduras to the United States, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. J. L. Jewett, of Ohio; Hon. James A. Gamble, of Philadelphia; Hon. L. Spraker, of Palatine Bridge, and Hon. W. Painter, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is at the Astor House. Admiral Montgomery, U. S. N., is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. J. C. Palmer, U. S. A.; Gen. Robinson, of Binghamton; Hon. E. A. Chapin, of Springfield, and M. R. Hintzing, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. E. Corning, of Terre Haute, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. G. Gregg, of South Carolina, and Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A USEFUL CONTRIVANCE.—The Second-avenue Railroad Company has recently fitted up a car with a new combination arm, which is so constructed as to furnish comfortable sittings for sixteen people after the regular compartments are all occupied. By the use of the combination arms the necessity of clinging to straps is dispensed with, and thirty-four persons can be accommodated with sittings. Should the new arrangement be well received by the public the Railroad Company will apply it to other of their cars.

PRIZES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. J. W. GERARD, the venerable friend of the cause of education, has addressed a note to the principals of the various grammar schools in his district, (comprising the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards,) in which he proposes to award silver medals annually, in every grammar department, male and female, to such two members of the highest class as may be designated by at least two-thirds of their associates, for amiability of disposition and propriety of deportment—the choice to be approved by principals and teachers.

CLERKS' AID SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of the Clerks' Aid Society, an organization of clerks employed in this City formed with a view to mutual improvement and assistance in distress, announces that evening classes for instruction in various branches of English education, including double-entry book keeping, will commence Saturday evening, Nov. 2, at No. 4 St. Mark's-place.

DISASTER AT SEA.—The steamship *Monterey*, Capt. EDWARDS, of the New-York Mail Steamship Line, arrived in this City Tuesday, having in tow the steamer *Gulf City*. She found this vessel in the middle of the Gulf, 215 miles from Southwest Pass, with rudder and sternpost gone and unmanageable. The sea was heavy and the vessel laboring much. The *Monterey* experienced great danger in getting alongside, as the sea was too rough to use boats. She parted her hawser four times. The crew of the *Gulf City* were preparing to abandon the vessel at the time of their rescue.

GRAPE EXHIBITION.—The free exhibition of grapes under the auspices of Messrs. ORANGE JUDD & Co., at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, begins to-day and closes Saturday. There will be no premiums and nothing to create unpleasant rivalry. Persons having grape vines for sale can receive orders for them. An opportunity will be given to dealers to sell their vines at auction on Saturday.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT. — Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of MICHAEL MCGOWAN, aged twelve years, who died at the New-York Hospital from injuries received, Tuesday, by a fall through the hatchway of Nos. 10 and 12 Reade-street. The deceased was being hoisted up by other boys, and some person checked the rope, so that the boy lost his hold and fell. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame kindling-wood factory, No. 423 West Twenty-fifth-street, occupied by FREDERICK H. LAMMER. The flames were not extinguished before the entire building and contents were destroyed, causing a loss of $1,000. No insurance.

HOMEOPATHIC INFIRMARY.—A meeting of the friends of the Homeopathic Infirmary for Women, located at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, will be held at Dobworth's Studio Building, this evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., Rev. E. S. HATFIELD, D. D., and Rev. WM. H. BOOLE.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS AT HURL GATE.—A petition to Congress asking the removal of the obstructions to navigation at Hurl Gate, is circulating. Seven vessels went ashore there on Monday and several others were injured. Speedy action is greatly needed.

NEW-ENGLAND TEA PARTY.—In another column will be found an invitation for all New-Englanders to attend a social festival and tea meeting this evening at the Free Will Baptist Church in Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—The Board of Audit adjourned again yesterday for want of a quorum till 12 M. to-day. The calender of yesterday remains unchanged. If there is no quorum of the Board to-day it will adjourn till after election.

THE SWEETSER-AHERN CASE.—The case of AHERN *vs.* SWEETSER, which was to have been resumed yesterday before Recorder HACKETT, has been postponed until the 13th of November next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The new building in which the Mercantile Library is soon to be domiciled is nearly completed. It stands on Montague-street, opposite the Academy of Music, and quite near the public buildings of the local, State and General Governments. For some reason the corner stone was not laid at the time of the laying of the foundation, and as so much time has elapsed since then, it was deemed best to place it quietly and without much ceremony. Yesterday Mr. J. H. FROTHINGHAM, with some of the Directors and friends of the enterprise, proceeded to the building, and with a few appropriate remarks and formalities, sealed the tin box in the stone prepared for its reception, and then placed the stone. The box contains the usual variety of coins, manuals directories, reports, circulars, constitutions, by-laws, catalogues, medals, school and standard books, maps, charts and pictures, besides copies of the New-York and Brooklyn newspapers.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—STEWART & Co., carpet dealers, complained of the conduct of WM. L. ELLSWORTH, who had obtained $500 worth of carpets from them, and had put them off from time to time without payment. After hearing the evidence of the salesman and other employes of STEWART & Co., Justice DUNNE held the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CONCLUSION OF THE MCNAIR ABANDONMENT SUIT.—Justice DUNNE rendered a decision in this case yesterday morning, taking the ground that the plaintiff was to same extent at fault, and dismissing the charge as against Mr. MCNAIR.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The criminal trials in the Hudson County Courts were commenced Tuesday afternoon, before Judge BEDLE and Associate Judges STURGES, BOHNSTEDT and QUAIFE. The following cases were disposed of up to last evening: THOMAS CARROL, for stealing an old horse from the commons at Guttenburgh, the jury found the defendant guilty of petit larceny. CHAS. BAILEY and RICHARD JONES, breaking jail, were found guilty. JOHN MCCLUSKY was found guilty of resisting an officer and assault and battery, and was recommended to the mercy of the Court. WM. THOMPSON, of East Newark, was tried on an indictment for felonious assault on his neighbor, DAVID O'SULLIVAN, with an ax, and also an aggravated assault and battery on MARGARET HARA, aged 69; found guilty on the last count. JAMES CARROLL, indicted for larceny, on being arraigned, retracted his former plea, and pleaded guilty. JAMES ANDERSON was found guilty of stealing two setts of harness, valued at $80, the property of JOHN H. FULLERTON. EDWARD KNOCK, of the town of Union, was tried on an indictment for an assault and battery on HENRY MACKINS, a wealthy citizen in that locality. About three months since a dispute occurred between the parties named in a lager-beer saloon, when it was proved on the part of the State that KNOCK struck MACKINS in the mouth with his fist. The defence produced several witnesses, who swore that MACKINS first stabbed KNOCK on the back of the hand with some pointed instrument. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty. BRIDGET RYAN was tried on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of an old lady at the Jersey City Ferry. Detective E. L. MCWILLIAMS testified that he caught defendant putting her hand in the lady's pocket, and after he had arrested her she wanted to "square it" with him. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. JOHN NORTON, indicted for assault and battery and resisting an officer, retracted and pleaded guilty to assault and battery.

FIRST BLOOD FOR GARIBALDI.—The first blood known to have been spilled in this country on account of GARIBALDI'S troubles in Italy, was shed in Hoboken yesterday afternoon. It appears that HENRY WERHAHN, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at the corner of First and Jefferson streets, and a man named PATRICK HARVEY, became engaged in a discussion with regard to GARIBALDI and the Pope of Rome, over which they became very much excited, and finally, it is alleged, HARVEY threatened to throw WERHAHN out of his own house. The two men clinched and had a severe tussle, but finally HARVEY was put out by the proprietor, who, in addition, as is alleged, drew a knife and made a thrust at HARVEY, which took effect in his wrist, cutting a severe gash. The wound bled profusely. WERHAHN was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice WHITE, and on being taken before that officer, was held to bail, in the sum of $500, to answer before the Grand Jury now in session.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—In the Essex County Circuit Court yesterday, was tried the case of JOHN J. L. ADAMS *vs.* ADOLPH GUDATH, to recover $5,000 for slander. The parties were formerly partners in the saloon business, and it was alleged that the defendant had publicly accused plaintiff of stealing $800 from him. The case was not concluded. MATTHEW COVEY was tried in the Quarter Sessions for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of THOMAS SMITH, and was acquitted. The following persons were arraigned: THOMAS GUILFORD, theft, not guilty; WM. COFFER, assault, not guilty; EDWARD MC CLINCHY, entering, not guilty; JOHN WEBB and JAS. BECK, theft, not guilty.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The New-Jersey State Reform School for Boys, situated at Jamesburgh, Middlesex County, will be formally opened in presence of the State authorities on Tuesday, the 29th inst.... MCALLISTER, of Newark, reported missing, voluntarily left his home after helping himself to a few dollars belonging to his wife....A new daily penny morning paper is to be started in Newark on the 1st of next month under the auspices of the Jackson Democratic Club....The grocery-store of EDWARD M. HAYES, in Newark, was broken into on Tuesday night, and robbed of a considerable quantity of cigars and tobacco.

ROBBERIES.—A plumber named THOMAS FAY was arrested yesterday afternoon while in the act of carrying away a coil of lead-pipe which it is alleged he had stolen from in front of MALONEY'S store, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City. SPENGEMAN'S hair-dressing saloon, corner of Washington and York avenues, Jersey City, was entered by some thief, on Tuesday evening, and four overcoats belonging to the employes were carried away.

NEW CARS.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company has just placed upon its road a number of cars which are admirably arranged for comfort and convenience, and are far superior to any that have heretofore been used on the road. The windows are wider than usual and between them are large mirrors instead of picture-panels. The seats are easy and roomy and the running-gear and springs are so constructed as to give the cars an easy and quiet motion.

ROBBERIES AT MADISON.—Some time during Tuesday night, Dickerson's Hotel, at Madison, was broken into and the thieves stole a silver bar-pitcher, a quantity of bottled liquor and about a thousand cigars. They then broke into CHAS. M. MUCHMORE'S stable and stole a very valuable mare, a carriage and harness. They were yesterday tracked nearly to Orange by the empty bottles they had thrown away.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WHITE, at Hoboken, on the body of a laboring man named WM. KERRIGAN, who was fatally injured the day previous. He was attending the "crab" used in moving a building, when a sudden strain of the rope caused the sweep to fly out, which struck him in the stomach. He was taken to his house in Newark-street, where he died soon after. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, colleague to Rev. Dr. BARKER, was last evening installed as co-pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church of Newark. The sermon was preached by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX, Pastor of the First Church of Orange, and Rev. Drs. FEW, SMITH and STEARNS participated in the services.

MISSING.—E. H. DE RINZIE, of Jersey City, left his home on the 7th inst. with the intention of going with two friends across the North River in his boat, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. From the fact that he was a young man of good habits, it is feared that he has either been drowned or met with foul play.

IDENTIFIED.—Miss DILLENEUS, of Brooklyn, has identified the clothing, the watch and pocket-book found near the Hackensack Bridge, as having belonged to her brother who is missing and whose body has not yet been recovered.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $13 75 for White, $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 5,100 bushels White Canada at $2 85. CORN quiet and no sales. OATS selling in small lots at 75c. for Ohio. BARLEY quiet and unchanged sales last night 18,000 bushels Toronto at $1 40. RYE quiet. PEAS held at $1 27@$1 28 in bond. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 57c.; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 12½c.; Barley, 12½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS firm—Flour, 80c. to Boston; 60c. to Albany; 70c. to New-York, by rail and river. LAKE IMPORTS—70,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Barley, 8,300 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Peas, 2,580,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Barley, 14,700 bushels Rye, 7,100 bushels Peas, and 220,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR quiet; sales 150 bbls. Western Bakers' at $10 85; 100 bbls. Illinois Winter at $11 25; 150 bbls. Spring, city ground, at $10 50@$10 75. Rye Flour, $8. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN very dull; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 20. OATS inactive and nominal at 78c. for Western. RYE nominal at $1 50 for No. 1 Western. BARLEY nominal at about $1 25@$1 35 for Western and Canada. No change in other articles. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 163,000 bushels; Rye, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Flour, 17,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 750 bbls.; Wheat, 133,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 21,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat shipped at 22c. to New-York, closing firm at 23c. Boats very scarce.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR very dull; Spring Extras, $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT dull; No. 1 has declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 80@$1 80½. CORN firmer at $1 04½@$1 05½ for No. 2. OATS firm at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales at 55½c. RYE dull at a decline of 1½c.; sales at $1 24@$1 26. BARLEY declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 08@$1 08½ for No. 2. PROVISIONS heavy; Mess Pork was freely offered at $20 50. LARD dull at 12½c. BEEF CATTLE steady and active at an advance of 15c.@25c.; Good to Extra Choice, $6 25@$7. LIVE HOGS quiet at $6 25@$6 65 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 97,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.@8½c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

TOBACCO active; Lugs, 4½c.@7c.; Shipping Leaf, 7½c.@15c.; Manufacturing Leaf, $6@$25. COTTON in improved demand; Middling, 16½c.@17c. FLOUR very dull and weak at $8@$8 5 for No. 1; $9 50@$11 for Double Extra, and $11 50@$12 for Treble do. WHEAT dull and unsettled; Winter Red, $2 50@$2 70; Spring, $1 72½@$1 90. CORN firm at $1 10 for Yellow, $1 10@$1 11 for Prime White. OATS, 64c.@66c. for Prime. BARLEY inactive at $1 35 for Choice. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD dull at 14½c for kegs. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $2 60 for No. 1 Red. CORN dull at 98c.@$1 for No. 1 Mixed. OATS, 69c.; closing with holders asking 70c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 45. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 17c.@17½c. TOBACCO active at full rates; sales 150 hhds. at 5¼c.@9c. for Lugs, and 12c.@25c. for Leaf. WHISKY unchanged, with a good demand for free at private prices. MESS PORK in good demand; sales 500 bbls. at $21. BACON steady and quiet; shipments for three days, 230 hhds. LARD dull at 13c. Gold 143¼, buying.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; Spring is dull; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 55@$2 57; No. 2 Red Wabash at $2 38. CORN advanced ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 12@$1 12½; No. 2 Wabash at $1 10½@$1 11; Michigan at $1 10; No. 1 New, $1 07. OATS steady at 63c. for No. 1, and 62c. for No. 2. RYE—Sales of No. 1, at $1 37; No. 2 at $1 15. LAKE FREIGHTS firm; by sail, 5c. on Corn to Buffalo, and 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

COTTON, easier; sales, 1,200 bales; Low Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 676 bales; exports, 622 bales. FLOUR, in better demand and firmer; Double Extra, $10 50; Choice Extra, $13 70@$14. CORN, scarce; White, $1 45 @$1 50. OATS quiet but steady at 75c. PORK very dull and nominally $24 50; Bacon is jobbing at prices ½c. lower. Lard, dull and lower; prime tierces, 14½c. Sterling Exchange, 155½@157; New-York Sight Exchange easier and ⅜@½ per cent. premium.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR dull, but steady and unchanged. WHEAT dull and inactive; No. 1 Winter Red $2 65; No. 2, $2 50. CORN in good demand; No. 1 Mixed, $1 11 for the first half of November. OATS steady and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RYE dull at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1, and $1 15@$1 25 for No. 2. PETROLEUM 70c. and steady, for Refined, and 29c. in bond.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9 87½@$10 12½; Country do., $9@$9 25. WHEAT unsettled at $1 83 for No. 1. OATS unsettled at 55c. for No. 2. CORN dull at $1 10 for No. 1. Freights quiet; Wheat to Buffalo, 9½c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 147,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 20c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 21½c. TIMOTHY SEED, $7 50@$8. FLOUR declined; Superfine, $8 50@$9; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT dull; Red, $2 80@$2 85. RYE, $1 70@$1 75. CORN—Yellow, $1 45; Mixed, $1 42. OATS, 75c.@78c. BARLEY, $1 45@$1 50. MALT, $1 60.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct 23.

TOBACCO—sales 118 hhds. at $3@$24 50. Superfine FLOUR, $8 50. CORN—Shelled, $1 10; New, on the ear, 75c. OATS, in bulk, 70c. WHEAT quiet at $2 60. COTTON, 16½c. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD, in tierces, 13½c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

COTTON dull at 16c.@16½c. CORN in demand at 95c. @$1. HAY firm at $24@$26. OATS scarce at 70c.@72c. WHEAT dull; Superfine, $8@$8 50. MESS PORK at $25@$25 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19½c. LARD, 14c.@15c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

COTTON declining but active; prices are ½c.@¾c. lower; sales 700 bales; Middlings 17½c.; receipts, 1,165 bales.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

COTTON nominal at 19c. for Middling. FLOUR dull; nothing doing. WHEAT dull; Prime, $2 70@$2 75. CORN slightly better. OATS steady but quiet. RYE steady at $1 70@$1 72 for Prime Pennsylvania. PROVISIONS—nothing doing; quotations nominal.

SAVANNAH, GA., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

COTTON dull and but little doing; New-York Middlings 17c.@17½c.; sales, 265 bales; receipts 2,005 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

COTTON dull and declined ½c; sales, 4,000 bales; Middlings 16¾c.; receipts, 1,440 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

COTTON, off ½c.; sales 3,000 bales; Middling, 16c.; receipts, 638 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold 143⅛.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY, GLOVES and Undergarments,
Best goods at reduced prices.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 939 Broadway,
and No. 165 6th-av.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Election betters invariably make their orders for Hats returnable at the two stores of KNOX, the hatter, of Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. No better hatter can be found in the world, and he acknowledges no better among his peers. His dress hats are as smooth as a candidate's promises. His patterns are as varied as a candidate's pledges. He is popular at all "polls." His name is registered on every respectable hat-peg in the land. Yet his only ambition is to fulfill the office of Emperor of Hatdom.

[Advertisement.]

No. 43 WALL-STREET, June 30.

E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway: I have the pleasure of informing you that your Burglar Alarm Telegraph has saved my house from burglars. It is a sentinel faithful, sleepless and incorruptible. Yours, &c.,

A. W. DIMOCK, firm Marquand & Dimock.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Borussia	Oct.	5	Hamburg	New-York.
Aleppo	Oct.	8	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Oct.	9	Glasgow	New-York.
Allemannia	Oct.	12	Hamburg	New-York.
Atalanta	Oct.	12	London	New-York.
Malta	Oct.	12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Oct.	12	Bremen	New-York.
China	Oct.	13	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Paris	Oct.	16	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.				
New-York	Oct.	24	New-York	Bremen.
Pennsylvania	Oct.	26	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Oct.	26	New-York	Havre.
Atlantic	Oct.	26	New-York	Bremen.
Borussia	Oct.	26	New-York	Hamburg.
United Kingdom	Oct.	26	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Oct.	26	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Nov.	2	New-York	London.
FOR HAVANA, RIO JANEIRO, ETC.				
Columbia	Oct.	24	New-York	Havana.
Wilmington	Oct.	24	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at the Post-office, Thursday, Oct. 24, at 1:40 P. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 12 M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close Thursday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Wilmington*, close Thursday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30	6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 23—*In steamship North America, for St. Thomas, Brazil, &c.*—Mary Burns, A. J. Jesurum, M. Olwarea. I. Young. R. Smith and daughter, Mrs. Rurees, 2 infants, 2 daughters and servant John Bulkley, Thos. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Santana, Fred. H. Moran, F. J. Jones, Jose Catuna, F. W. Eavans, E. H. Gelston, Miss Stines, Miss E. Stevens, T. Tolosa, Joseph Stines, L. L. Zulavsky, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Griswold and two children, T. B. Coffin, Jno. Duane, T. O. Smith and wife, E. H. Sanford, A. G. Goodall, James Morrisy, Chas. A. Howard, Geo. B. Hartleson, M. Sullivan, Francis Dromeny, Oscar Fisher, John Kiess, Robert Monchsmeder, Joseph Kepth, Charles Monger, C. H. Spear, Mrs. Hugh Maxwell, daughter and servant, Capt. J. S. Laughton, Mr. Morgan, R. P. Stevens, John G. Wood, T. H. Nichols, Alexis Caprice, J. Abt, Thos. Gaisler, Herman Knoster, P. Bolt, Wm. Smidt, M. Catanas, Ad. Baiz, William H. Parks, E. Wancka, P. Ovehamber, A. Smith, N. Singer, A. Destreel, R. Brassais, C. E. Klapper, H. Chandelier, A. Chandelier, Andrew Chandelier, Henry Beales, Theo. M. Landel, Tules Lebrun, Chas. Bessy, H. Jeyson, H. Crezer, Emille Gutershon, John Daile, James Doile, E. Voghera, A. McKemon, Thos. Collins, John H. Stargh, Pedro Carrera, Alfons G. De Boisvert, Henry Frye, Henry Pettie, P. Dubois, Adele Dubois, Charles L. Parigot, L. Chaumette, John H. Bryan, Annie Beales, Nicholas Box, Anthony Bode, John Ditman, Zustina Ditman, Bertha Ditman, A. Hunelebert, Gastave Keneule, Francis Lebryer, P. Ross Marshall, M. Marshall, Kate Marshall, Fred. Meyerholt, Felix Vignes, Joseph Bach, Henry Hartman, Simon Konighu, Hy. Waymuller, Otto Kneule, Cris O'Connor, John Sully, Peter Kaney, L. A. Reischachty, John Purg, Margret Bryan, Sarah Bryan, Mary Bryan, Wm. Bryan, De Pierre Fodan, Buttan Williams, Gustave Gerandier, Joseph Pierre, Joseph Lavenski, Joseph Mareger, Mary Mreger, Louis Barbiot, Wm. Weave, Geo. Nappard, Thomas P. Webster, Louis Dwyer, Joseph Debad, H. Mevon, Patrick Kellenger, John Omare, Louis Garmer, Rouen Florean, A. Edenger, X. Groeving, Julius Brester, Augus Mitchell, Delia Mitchell, George Winter, George Simmons, Ernest Mailer, John Wehie, Mary A. Keleger, John Fitzpatrick, Wm. Heymuner, Alex. Delaiuge, Margaret Helmes, George A. St. John, Henry Graffuhgen, Albert Giese, Thomas Kallapey, Mary Kallapey, Wm. Kallapey, Patrick Kallapey, John Kallapey, Michael Kallapey, James Kallapey, Gen. Jose M. Lucre, Thos. Denys, Andrew Moren.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 23—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre, &c.*—Mrs. Flower, Miss Hyams, Mrs. De Veaugrand, Mr. Haupt, Mrs. Haupt, Mrs. De La Niepie, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Kamtze, Mr. Dutche, Mr. Lecour, Mr. Valle, Mrs. and Mlle. De Talleyrand Perigord, A. Plassan, Mr. Burthe, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and family, Mr. Blum, Mr. Terry and family, A. Johnson, Mr. Piatt, O. H. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Preston and family, A. Bergos, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Plunkett, Dr. Darby and family, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Dechy, Mr. Beverly Ward, Mr. Fiuchot, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cady Eaton, Mr. Talcott, Miss Hand and servant, Miss De Beauverant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Boyle, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Bigelow, Messrs. Murphy, Hutchinson, Lastrapes, Grand, Peil, Chevalier, Cashman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Warren and family, Mr. and Mrs. Curry, Mr. Begomen, Mr. Quesnel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dove, Mr. and Mrs. Worth, W. A. Laming, Mr. Stymus, Miss Wilson, Miss Tracy, A. Warren Kelsey, T. Mosser, Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Giles, Mr. Jones, Mr. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. McGagg, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Center, Mrs. Leffingwell, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. N. Acca and family, A. Lammotte, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arcies and family, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, E. Forestier, Senator Doolittle, Mrs. Greenfield and family, Mr. Hashbridge, Mr. Paravicini, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Wetherell, J. Lavie, M. Z. Wilson, Mr. Amelung, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Croope, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Butler and family, Miss Homer, Miss Faber, Mrs. Frothingham, Miss Boutron, Mr. Dufossat and family, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. McGiniss and family, Mr. J. W. Rochette, Mr. W. Hooper and family, Miss Ripley, Dr. J. Warren, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Mrs. Merle d'Aubigni, Mr. Vibbard, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Prudel, Mr. and Mrs. Rake and family, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Quatrevaux, Mr. Lambolier, Mr. Kappler and lady, Mr. Rambold and lady, Mr. Ullern, Mr. Brewor, Mr. Letorey, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Felier and lady, Mr. Ourto, Mr. Binch, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Savage, Mr. Picard, Mr. Lafone, Mr. Tanquery, Mr. Dufon, Mr. Kahn, domestique de Mr. Terry, Mr. Hemberger, Mr. Wachsmuth, Mr. Bandcher, Senor Gibon, Senor Bertrand, Senor Costal, Senor Verot, Senor de la Sasson, Senor Warn St. Isabelle, Mme. Bandcher, Mlle. Hengy, Mme. Suppleger, patro et infant, Mr. and Mrs. Amend and family, Mlle. Legrand, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Roeth, Mrs. Mirabon, Mr. Mirabon, Mr. Suarvi, Mr. Hesse, Mr. Coban, Mrs. Patont, Mrs. Calor, Mrs. Patri, Mrs. Sarran, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Sarran, Mr. Sermont, Mr. Provost, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Carrod, Mr. Haller, Mr. Babillon, Mrs. Sermont, Messrs. Lagnaiste, Winslowhomer, Charrand, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Cella and daughter, Mr. Biggi, Mr. Cori, Mr. Reuveur, Mr. Beund, Mr. Van dor Brulo, Mr. Aviles, Mr. Cerry, Mr. Preston, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Peres, Mr. Despany, Mr. Willo, Mr. Otten, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Rel, Mr. Ghisiani, Mr. Geneve, Mr. Babillon, N. Metzger, Mrs. N. Metzger, Mr. Grand Floury, Mlle. Grand Floury, Mlle. Sorel, Ch. and Wm. d'Aubigni, Mr. Neriga, Mr. Richard, Mr. Buisard, N. Gilbert, N. Gilbert, Mr. Curry, Mr. Castete, Mr. Steimer, Mr. Picard, Mr. Quick.

OCT. 23—*In steamship Atlantic, from Bremen*—Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., Capt. T. Schwann, U. S. A., Rev. J. R. Davenport and family, Geo. B. Fowler, D. Peters, Mr. Griffin, Chas. Thorn and lady, Miss Mary Palmer, Mrs. Cuddehy, P. Shaw, Dr. N. C. Towle, lady and daughter, N. Warren, Fred. Easton and family, H. H. Sprague, Dr. T. B. Winn, Mrs. P. Olmstead and sons, V. Nagel and lady, V. Gawdry, R. Inge, E. B. Campbell, E. Focke, Otto Koch, Jean Leonhard, J. P. Hopkins and lady, George Moulin, John Thorn, Mr. Parker, Mr. Douchwaite, Mr. Mundy, J. Phillips, Mr. Batchelor and lady, C. Schetelben, Henry G. Hubbard, Jose Ribera, C. Bormudez, Adolph Stein, Eli Steing, Miss Adele Johanningsberger, A. Jaeger, A. Ostendorf and lady, John Klare and lady, Mrs. Mussman, Aug. Unkelhold, L. Strassen, W. Bruckner, Capt. E. F. Schultze, C. Auslekey and son, Johann Reiter and lady, F. Oswald, Miss P. Frank, Catharine Olinger, Miss C. Sutjen, D. Chiquet and lady, and others.

OCT. 23—*In steamship Borussia from Hamburg*—S. Hirschfeld, wife and 2 children; Jacob Sanders, P. Hirschfeld, wife and children; Wm. Weishotten, Wm. Fischer, Andreas Dol, Charles G. Prussing, F. Draxler, F. Busch and Care, Sophie Kuschke, John P. Meyer, Wm. Voigh, Louise Siehler, Edwin T. Barch, J. Klopp, R. Pomppet, Emilie Wueff, Sophie Berthold, Anton Rohde, M. Greinewald, Gustav Loewe, F. Muller, wife and 2 children; Jacob Rich, Rudolph Matthias, Carl Paul, Joseph Boon, Dora Klippe, Carl Habet, L. F. Adolph, Emma Schmidt, J. Waltmach, Anna Holm, H. Bamberger and wife, P. Link, Charlotte and Emma Schmidt, Henriette Bech, Eduard Schmidt, C. Landt, P. Severin and wife, Julius Kastan.

OCT. 23—*In steamship Columbia from Glasgow*—Thomas Smyth, Miss Smyth, Miss Clara Smyth, Wm. E. Macmaster, Alex. Rasburn, Misses Anna and Margaret Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Tonel, Mr. John Gardner and wife, Miss Emily Williams, Miss Nathalie Tonel, Rev. N. Y. Vannings, John Foster and wife, Miss Mackay, Wm. K. Kelly, Miss Isabella Kelly, Rev. Thomas Stubbs, Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Strange, Miss Charlotte Strange and servant, Mrs. Mackinlay, Mr. and Mrs. John Leitch, Mary A. Leitch, Miss Garrett, Elihu H. Shepherd, D. Edward Rouget, Henry England, Mrs. J. O'Neill, Joseph O'Neill, Fred. Menzies, John C. McCrae, Chas. McGrorey, Samuel A. Harris, James Chambers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6 21 | Sun sets.....5 07 | Moon rises.....3 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5 18 | Gov. Island. 6 07 | Hell Gate.....7 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Henderson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Empire, Price, Wilmington, J. Hand; North America, Timmermann, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen; New-York, (Brem.,) Dryer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Antwerp, J. G. Dale; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tripoli, (Br.,) Barr, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Levant, (Br.,) Arkley, Cow Bay, Parmelee Bros.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry, G. G. Knox & Co.; Francis P. Sage, Cronk, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Josie Nicholas, Nicholas, Penarth Roads for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Leopoldine Trande, (Pruss.,) Haack, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Orona, (Br.,) Day, Norfolk, Va., Morrison & Phillips; Everhard, (Brem.,) Klencke, London, O. Luling & Co.; Patmos, Knight, New-Bedford; Star of Devon, (Br.,) Tuthill, Gloucester Eng., G. F. Bulley; Pleiades, Covert, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Palestina, (Br.,) McCulloch, Gibraltar and Genoa, Peniston & Co.

Brigs Aroostook, Bryant, Oporto, Miller & Houghton; Thames, (Br.,) Adamson, Boston, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Romulus, (Br.,) Buchan, London, A. Lindsay; Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Jones, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Wilson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Florence, Rathbun, Montevideo for orders, Gerhard & Norton.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gillett, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Avail, Dibble, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Calvin Adams, Freetown, S. L., Wm. Ingalls; D. V. Streaker, Van Gilan, Dighton, Mass., Ferguson & Wood; Nevada, Doughty, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Lacon, Bradford, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; N. Jones, Huntley, Machias, Simpson & Clapp.

Arrived.

French corvette Phlegeton, M. de Pritsbuer, Halifax, N. S., via Frankfort, Me.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre and Brest Oct. 12, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. From the 14th to the 18th had severe gales from W. S. W. 19th, at 10 P. M., exchanged signals with a steamship, running W., supposed to be one of the National line, from Liverpool, signals uncertain owing to distance. Arrived off Sandy Hook Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 11 P. M.; detained by fog and thick weather.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow Oct. 9, and Londonderry 10th, with mdse. and 357 steerage passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had fresh westerly gales; fine weather from Sable Island.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Franzen, Hamburg Oct. 6, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and 637 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Was detained 13 hours outside the lightship by fog. Had heavy westerly gales during the passage. 19th, at 3 P. M., lat. 43 11, lon. 56 33, passed ship Yorktown, from London for New-York. 20th, lat. 41 46, lon. 60 20, Bremen bark Jenny.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen Oct. 6, and Southampton 10th, at 10 A. M., with mdse. and 950 passengers to Isaac Taylor. From Oct. 12 to 20th, had strong westerly gales, with high seas. Oct. 15, lat. 49 20, lon. 30, was caught in a hurricane. Oct. 20, lat. 44 45, lon. 54, passed one of Williams & Guion's line, bound E. Oct. 23, lat. 40 54, lon. 68, passed a Br. bark, showing 3d pendant numbers 8,250, bound W.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Was detained off the Highlands 15 hours by fog. 22d inst., at 7 P. M., James Maxwell, pantry-man, died of brain fever.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Snow, Cow Bay, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.

Steamship Chesapeake, Henderson, Portland, Me., to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. R. Hartson.

Steamship Tybee, Davidson, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Constitution, Arcus, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Had light westerly winds and calms and fogs most of the passage. Oct. 7, lat. 46, lon. 45, Wm. Henry Hammond, a seaman, fell from the maintopmast rigging overboard, and was lost, during a very heavy sea.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight Sept. 11, with mdse. and 39 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was 9 ds. west of George's Shoals.

Ship St. John, (of St. John, N. B.,) Liverpool, 41 ds. with mdse. to Fessenden & Son. Had heavy weather Oct. 12 in a heavy gale from S. W., lost and split sails and received other damage.

Ship Marmion, Bearce, San Francisco June 7, with mdse. to Wachsclager & Palmie.

Bark Glendower, (of Liverpool,) Coulter, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather; split sails, sprung several spars and stove bulwarks.

Brig Louisa, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast and 10 passengers to Duncan McCall.

Brig Catharine, (Br.,) McDonald, Dead Island, Labrador, 28 ds., with herring to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Melita, (of Aitchat,) Fouger, Glace Bay, C. B. 15 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer. Had heavy weather and lost jib.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Annie Bell, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Allan Downing, Smith, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. E. B. L. Wells, Jackaway, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Boston.
Schr. S. S. Stevens, Studley, Boston.
Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Orion, Osborn, Rondout, for Boston.
Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn.
Sloop Irene, Smith, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 21, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Geo. H. Bent, Cambridge, for Philad.; Leesburg, Portland, for N. Y.; L. A. Babcock, Chelsea, for Philad.; Eliza Frances, Portland, for do.; Sarah E. Simons, Boston for do.; H. L. Slaughter, do. do.; N. S. Cannon, East Cambridge, for Philad.; Jane C. Patterson, Boston, for do.; Sarah J. Bright, do. do.; Jane D. McCarthy. 22d, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Vsto, Thomaston, for N. York; Ida L., Portland, for Boston. Wind S. E., with thick fog.

BOSTON, Oct. 23—Arr. bark Normanberg, from London; Br. brig Union, of Canada. In coming up the harbor. last night, she struck on a rock on Broad Sound, and filled with water, and was towed up to the city.

Also arr. bark Witch, Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 23.—Arr. U. S. revenue cutter Wilderness, from N. Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 23.—Arr. steamship Charles W. Lord, N. York.

Miscellaneous.

The ship City of Montreal, Daggett, from New-York for London, while passing down the bay, stopped on the West Bank; came off at 2 P. M., without damage, and proceeded.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, C. B., Oct. 17, brigs T. H. Haviland, for New-York in 4 ds.; Firm, for do.

At Ponce, P. R., Oct. 6, brig Thomas Turrel, for New-York in 3 days.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE
AND
ROBBERY,

For Tin Cash Boxes, Silver-plate, Bonds, Stocks and valuables of all kinds; also,
Small Iron Safes to rent by the year.
PRICES $15 TO $45.
These Safes are doubly secure, being inside of massive burglar-proof and fire-proof vaults.
Just opened for business.
THE STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

RICH JEWELS,
IN DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF FINE STONE CAMEOS AND PINK CORALS, OF LATE IMPORTATION.
FINE WATCHES,
FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKERS.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST.

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EVERYBODY
Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—THE CENTURY CIGARS took the prize at the Paris Exposition. They are beautiful in appearance, full of flavor, and are highly prized by connoisseurs. FREDERICK COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 603, Oct. 23, 1867.
16, 7, 59, 65, 46, 47, 63, 31, 33, 58, 64, 18, 50.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 604, Oct. 23, 1867.
24, 6, 50, 16, 31, 28, 34, 61, 78, 62, 48, 29, 53, 20.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 527, Oct. 23, 1867.
66, 4, 19, 44, 33, 28, 12, 43, 21, 38, 61, 22, 48.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 528, Oct. 23, 1867.
78, 77, 56, 49, 44, 52, 45, 19, 61, 6, 20, 76, 56, 42.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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